The Literary Digest

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CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Another German-American Tiff . . 523
New Hampshire Abandons Prohibition 524
Mr. Morgan on the Prospect of Prosperity 525
Democratic Discord in Cartoon . . . 526
Fighting in the Balkans 526
Irish Press in America on the Land Bill 527
The Lowell and Other Strikes . . . 528
The Wabash Injunction Dissolved . 529
Early Speeches of the President's Trip 530
Topics in Brief 530

LETTERS AND ART:

Spanish-American Literature . . . 531
Emerson's Correspondence with Herman Grimm 531
The Author of "John Inglesant" . 532
Who Wrote the "Marseillaise"? . 532
Edward Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" 533
"No Time for Reading" 534
Notes 534

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

A Malady of Great Authors 535
Some More Peculiarities of Radium . 535
To Restore Decayed Tissues . . . 536
The Mississippi Flood and the Levees 536
Birds Photographed by Themselves . 537
Proposed Abolition of Steam Traction in Sweden 537
Electric Test of the Beginnings of Life 537
Character Reading from Physical Signs 538
The Juice of Typhoid Bacilli as a Typhoid Cure 538
The Passing of the Wires 538
Science Brevities 538

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Was the Universe Created for Man? 539
A Prophet of Unitarianism 539
Religious Significance of the Czar's Decree 540
A Defense of the "Older Orthodoxy" 541
A Catholic Estimate of Mrs. Ward's "Latter-Day Gospel" 542
Religious Notes 542

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Critical Position of the Balfour Ministry 543
Russia's Crisis 544
The Doom of Persia 545
Points of View 546

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY . 547-8

Reviews of: "Youth" (Conrad); "Calvert of Strathore" (Goodloe); "Maxim Gorky" (Dillon); "Truth" (Zola); "The Wind in the Rose-Bush" (Wilkins); "The Turquoise Cup" (Smith); "The Filigree Ball" (Green).

MISCELLANEOUS:

Books Received 550
Current Poetry 550
Personals 554
More or Less Pungent 556
Coming Events 558
Current Events 558
Chess 561

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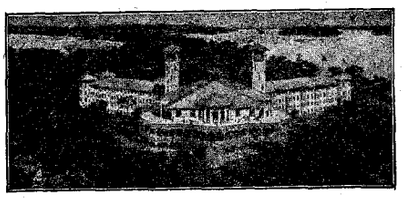

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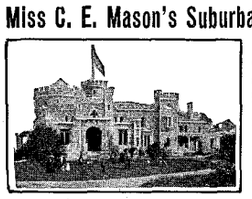

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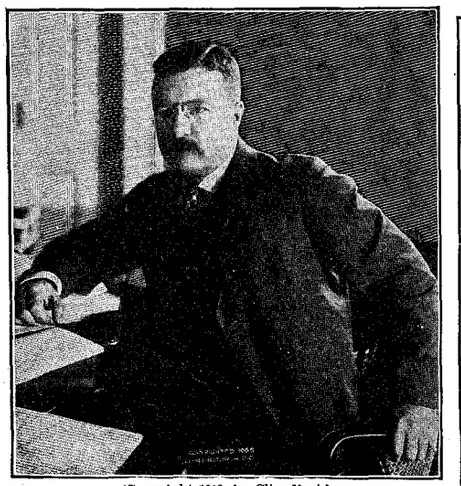

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ANOTHER GERMAN-AMERICAN TIFF.

AN important feature of current history during the past few years has been a peculiar series of occurrences that have provoked displays of ill-feeling or good-feeling between this country and Germany. The instance most provocative of good-feeling was Prince Henry's visit; the instances provocative of the opposite emotion have been the Dewey-Diederichs incident in Manila Bay, the Admiral's reported remark on his way home that our next war would be with Germany, Senator Lodge's speech at the opening of the Pan-American Exposition, the President's speech in New England on the Monroe Doctrine, the German-British campaign against Venezuela, and Admiral Dewey's recent remarks in Newark, in which he compared our navy with the Kaiser's, to the disparagement of the latter.

Hardly less important than these events have been the expressions of the newspapers in regard to them, revealing the sentiments of the two peoples toward each other; and those who deplore any feeling of hostility between the two nations will be glad to learn that the American press are not stirred by these occurrences to the use of intemperate language or railing accusation. This persistently good-natured temper of the American newspapers in their treatment of Germany has been noted several times in these columns, and the present instance affords further confirmation of the fact. The great majority of our newspapers do not hesitate to express the belief that Admiral Dewey's disparaging reflections on the German navy and Emperor were unnecessary and in poor taste, and a number of papers think he should have been reprimanded. The German papers, on the other hand, so the cable reports tell us, have indulged freely in sarcastic and slurring remarks at our expense, in a manner and to an extent that are in marked contrast with the attitude of our own journals.

Admiral Dewey is reported to have said of the German navy, in an interview with a representative of the Newark *Evening News*:

"I have made a deep study of that navy. My belief is that its efficiency in possible action is greatly overestimated. The men do not begin to compare in education and intelligence with the Americans. Their men have, in my opinion, been educated so that they look to the officers and depend upon them for specific instructions in the least matters. The maneuvers in the Caribbean were not only successful, but were the greatest object-lesson of the kind, probably, that the world has ever seen. It was an object-lesson to the Kaiser more than to any other person. Think of it, 54 war-ships, including colliers and all. Germany could not possibly get a fleet over here that could fight such an aggregation of war-ships as that."

It is said that the President had a personal interview with Admiral Dewey, in which the Admiral, while admitting that he expressed the sentiments reported, said that the interview had been distorted, and that his remarks were not intended for publication. The President is said to have accepted this explanation as satisfactory, but some think they see a mild rebuke to the Admiral in the passage in the President's Chicago speech, in which he said: "Boasting and blustering are as objectionable among nations as among individuals, and the public men of a great nation owe it to their sense of national self-respect to speak courteously of foreign Powers, just as a brave and self-respecting man treats all around him courteously."

The Admiral's words bring out the opinion from one Berlin paper that "the American navy is evidently suffering from a disease of infancy, lack of modesty," while "its leader evinces something unspeakably immature." The same paper declares that it "can only stand amazed that such intensified self-complacency should take root in a people of Germanic origin." We are suffering from "exaggerated military self-conceit," according to the diagnosis of another German journal, while a third names it "silly megalomania." A Count von Reventlow contributes to the press an article in which he avers that Germany's first squadron alone "could smash Dewey's heterogeneous assemblage" in short order. He further informs his readers that our navy suffers from poor marksmanship, an insufficient number of officers and men, low morale, and wholesale desertions.

The Army and Navy Journal (New York) remarks, in a somewhat satirical editorial:

"Is it not a very ridiculous display of wrath in which some of the German papers are indulging at the expense of the gallant Dewey and his countrymen generally? Has it come to this, that the American admiral as well as our forecastle poet, must be forced to silence through fear of German censorship? 'Jack the Dasher' made his choice like a gentleman between fighting and apologizing, and now it has come the turn of the admiral at the other end of the vessel.

"But let us not be ungenerous. From whom can we accept rebuke with so much graciousness as from our good friend of Germany who has given us such substantial proofs in the statue of Frederick and the visit of a prince of the falsity of the French proverb that '*Le Prussien est essentiellement faux bonhomme?*' Are we not still further indebted to the Kaiser for the generous encouragement Admiral Dewey received from the German fleet in Manila Bay? Do we not know how earnestly he sympathized with our attempt to obtain St. Domingo from the Dane, and how unremitting were his efforts through the secret channels of diplomacy to persuade Denmark to ratify the treaty for the cession of the island to the United States? Have we not had in Venezuela a striking illustration of the German Emperor's cordial acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine which we regard as of so much importance to the preservation of this continent from

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entanglement in European conditions? . . . The instructions in cypher which hastened the German squadron from Hongkong to Manila, without other explanation than that given by the Germans at Shanghai to the effect 'that Spain had offered a coaling-station in the Philippines to Germany, and that the squadron had gone to take it'; all this was one of those delicate expressions of good-will that sink deep into the hearts of our people, as they did into the hearts of Dewey and his squadron at the time of the capture of Manila Bay. If we are building a navy, it is not because we have any distrust of Germany, but that we may use it against the Turk or defend ourselves against some other unchristian monarch who has given us no proof of friendship and good-will."

A view that is interesting because almost solitary is seen in the following comment by the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*:

"It is from every point of view desirable that our relations with Germany should be those of frank antagonism. Politically and commercially, Germany is our enemy—the one enemy with whom we need concern ourselves; for England, while secretly hostile, lives on our bread and meat and will, therefore, never provoke hostilities.

"Of course in saying that the relations of the United States with Germany should be frankly antagonistic, we do not mean to say that the United States should seek a conflict with Germany. Quite the contrary. War is brutal, inhuman, wasteful, and a disgrace to humanity. What we mean is that the American people should be brought to understand that Germany is the enemy of our country—that they should not be deceived by hypocritical blandishments whose purpose is deception. For Germany is trying the same game with us it played successfully on France. The only difference is that the scene is changed from land to sea. Bismarck waited till Germany was superior to France on land, then he provoked hostilities. Emperor William has been trying to soft-soap Americans until Germany's naval armament is superior to ours. Then his scheme of territorial aggrandisement in South America is to be undertaken.

"After all, what do Americans care for Germany's friendship? Absolutely nothing. All that we ask of Germany is that it mind its own business. The United States and Germany have nothing whatever in common. Anything that helps to a popular understanding of that fact is to be applauded."

"Tactless and unbecoming," declares the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* in the course of an acidulated characterization of the Manila hero's burst of confidence. This German-American daily has been accused of deriving its inspiration from the banks of the Spree. "German newspapers are mistaken," it says, "when they put this incident on all-fours with the Coghlan episode, and demand similar disciplinary measures for the Admiral, or at least think them appropriate. Coghlan had, in the course of an occasion that may be deemed public, made the person of the Emperor a laughing-stock." The Socialist *New-Yorker Volkszeitung* observes that "it is a very serious matter for a nation if its military leaders despise the enemy," and it fears that Americans, grown overconfident as a result of the Spanish war, may have experiences of sea power in some future time that will not soothe their national pride. The Jingoes are furious with Dewey, it further observes. Why build a great navy if the very Power it is to withstand is so inferior to ourselves as the Admiral would have us believe?

The Chicago *Evening Post* observes:

"If the highest officer in the German navy were to say, either officially or unofficially, that the sea armament of the United States consisted of a waterlogged flotilla of wornout bathtubs, it is not likely that the remark would cause the slightest ripple of excitement here. We might laugh a little over it, but we should promptly forget all about it.

"But some of our German friends appear to be built of more sensitive stuff, or else they are not so sure about their own navy. They are getting warmer every day as they roll that Dewey opinion like a bitter morsel under their tongues. They seem to have lost their heads altogether and are now trying to see who can say the harshest things about us."

NEW HAMPSHIRE ABANDONS PROHIBITION.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, following quickly in the steps of Vermont, has abandoned its policy of prohibition, or semi-prohibition, of the liquor traffic, to which it has clung for forty-eight years, and has adopted in its place a high-license and local-option law. This takes New Hampshire out of the prohibition column, leaving but three prohibition States—Maine, Kansas, and North Dakota. The old prohibitory law, which was enacted in 1855, resembled the Maine law, except that the prohibition was applied only against the retail sale, and not against the manufacture, of intoxicating liquors. The new law, which was signed by Governor Batchelder week before last, will take effect on May 1, and provides that it shall be lawful to engage in the liquor traffic in all cities and towns of the State that shall have accepted, by a majority vote, the provisions of the act. The law is different from others of its kind in that it calls for the appointment of a bipartizan state board of license commissioners, which is practically given absolute authority to regulate the liquor traffic.

These commissioners may not only grant licenses of all classes, without number, provided that the applicants conform with certain requirements, but they have the power to revoke the innholders' license, which is considered in the first class, "at any time without notice, at their own discretion," and can even grant licenses in towns where the majority votes against license. They are also "authorized and empowered to prescribe regulations for the conduct of the traffic under any license of the first class as they see fit," and can appoint as many special agents as they please "to investigate all matters relating to the collection of license fees or penalties and in relation to compliance with the law."

Some papers regard this board as an experiment on the part of New Hampshire, and doubt whether it will be a success. The Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* denounces the new law and the license commission in these terms:

"Evidently the politicians who have forced upon the State the obnoxious state license commission did not feel that they had made their power felt sufficiently, so they add a few amendments to the bill when it came before the Senate, the majority of which materially injure the bill, either as a temperance measure or a just law. The amendment offered by Mr. Remich in the House, making purchasers of liquor at hotels, under the innkeepers' license, pay for a meal of at least 25 cents in value before being eligible for a drink, was stricken out. This action on the part of the Senate spoiled a very good feature of the bill and makes it easier for houses of prostitution to be run with an innkeeper's license. No meal has to be purchased, and any sort of an establishment that has a few rooms to let and a blank-book for a register can pretend to be a full-fledged hotel. Such an institution can be set up even in towns which vote no license, to the disgrace of the town and the displeasure of the people thereof. The bonds are reduced from twice the amount of the license to $500, a provision which will make it less expensive for breaking the law. The very powerful license commission is given increased discretion in the granting of club licenses, and the naming of locations for saloons. Altogether a machine is to be built up that will be able to keep in close touch with the saloon element, and the latter will be a very important factor in political contests in the future, so far as New Hampshire is concerned. The license bill that has been passed is not what the people demanded or expected, but it is a measure prepared for the politicians, and designed to strengthen the power of the latter. It was bad enough in parts before the Senate tried its hand at adding obnoxious features."

Under the new law licenses are granted at fees ranging from $25 to $1,000 a year, and hotel-keepers, in case of a no-license vote of the community in which they do business, can sell liquors each day in the week at the discretion of the license commissioners. The law "is an iniquitous and dangerous measure," declares the Boston *Journal*; but the Springfield *Republican*

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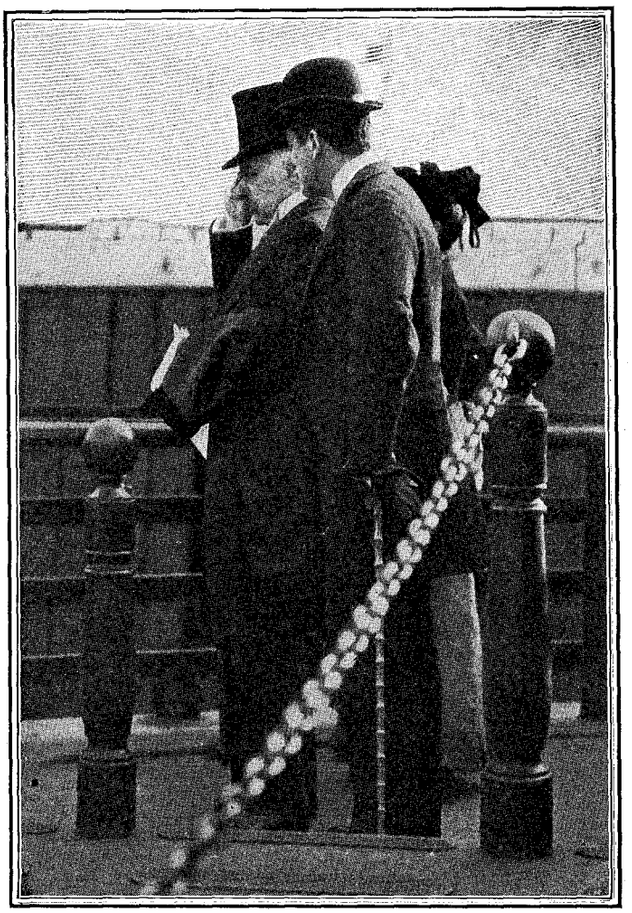
believes that the "license and local-option policy can not greatly, if at all, increase the amount of liquor-drinking in the State; while it will certainly result in substituting a state of law over the liquor business in place of the state of anarchy which has hitherto prevailed."

MR. MORGAN ON THE PROSPECT OF PROSPERITY.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN declares that "the general pessimistic talk" in regard to this country's prosperity, which is heard both abroad and at home, "is in no sense justified by the facts." He admits that "there are in the market many undigested securities," but in his judgment they are "essentially sound and stable." They are issued, he points out, "not to build competing lines, but largely for the purchase of rolling-stock and motive power and for the extension of other facilities necessitated by the necessary movement of the products of the country." Mr. Morgan says further (in an interview published in the New York *Times*):

"As for the general situation, you may state emphatically and unequivocally that it is most promising, with the country unqualifiedly prosperous. In the iron and steel trade, for example—the barometer of the country's growth, stability, and business activity—there never was so great or so profitable business. Orders on hand run far ahead and the outlook is decidedly encouraging.

"In short, summing the situation up, not only is there prosperity everywhere, but the promises are of a continuation of that prosperity for a long time to come."



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SNAPSHOT OF MR. MORGAN ON A FERRYBOAT IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

Turning to the commercial and financial journals, one finds that Mr. Morgan's optimistic pronunciamento is received with more or less hesitation and skepticism. These journals point out that Mr. Morgan seems to confine his remarks to railroad securities issued to cover new equipment, and to ignore the industrial or "trust" securities which have been recently put on the market. The New York *Journal of Commerce* makes a critical review of the steel trust and shipping trust securities and of the stock of some of the recent railroad combinations, and observes: "There is among these 'undigested securities' some pretty unwholesome stuff, and there are plans for adding to them a mass which will severely test the powers of the market to digest and assimilate even 'sound and stable' material." *The Railway World* (Philadelphia), which speaks with authority on this topic, says that while "Mr. Morgan's position has much to commend it," "exception will be taken to his generalization as to the securities now overhanging the market being issued for the addition of new property." So, too, thinks the London *Economist*; and *Bradstreet's* says, similarly:

"It is, of course, to be considered that the interview in one sense evades an important distinction between new capital like that which is being raised by the Erie Railroad and the Pennsylvania, and which is to be devoted to additional facilities and improvements of their lines, and the issues of securities which have been made by the new Rock Island organization, by the San Francisco syndicate, or even by the transatlantic steamship combination, all of which represent the acquisition, at more or less advanced prices, of properties which already existed, and whose securities were already in the hands of investors and speculators. In this connection there has undoubtedly been a good deal of inflation, and it requires but little consideration to reach the conclusion that the congestion of securities, as it is called, arises from the supply of new stocks and bonds created in connection with the many recent railroad deals and combinations."

The United States Investor (Boston) puts the case even more strongly. It remarks that Mr. Morgan's "nerves must be badly unstrung," and hints that he is whistling to keep up his courage at a time when the outlook is growing dark. It continues:

"It looks as if Mr. Morgan had intended to be very astute, and to divert attention from the main issue to a side issue. The bulk of the 'undigested securities' are unquestionably industrial securities, the result of the most audacious stock-watering on record. But Mr. Morgan said not a word about industrial securities. His remarks were confined to securities which 'were issued not to build competing lines, but largely for the purchase of rolling-stock and motive power and for the extension of other facilities necessitated by the necessary movement of the products of the country,' —that is, to railroad securities. Such puerilities as this are calculated to produce a very different effect from the one intended. Is Mr. Morgan an ostrich that he should bury his head in the sand in this fashion? It is not the creation of new railroad securities (tho that has been greatly overdone) that fills the public mind with apprehension. It is the insane, audacious, outrageous inflation of industrial capitalization (for which Mr. Morgan is, more than any man alive, responsible) that makes the financial and industrial outlook of this nation so somber. Unquestionably Mr. Morgan is fully aware of that fact."

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter (Boston) also thinks that "the financial and industrial situation in the United States to-day is one of peculiar delicacy," especially in view of the labor troubles. It says:

"To the outward eye the productive activity of the country is very great; practically every dollar of capital is in use; labor is fully employed; the exchange of commodities is on an enormous scale. In a word, the country was apparently never more prosperous. And yet there is an uneasy feeling in the minds of the thinking portion of the community—there is a lurking fear that the financial and industrial situation, while outwardly robust and vigorous, is, as a matter of fact, only waiting for some little thing to happen to demonstrate its hectic character. It is a time when every business man of sound judgment is acting cau-

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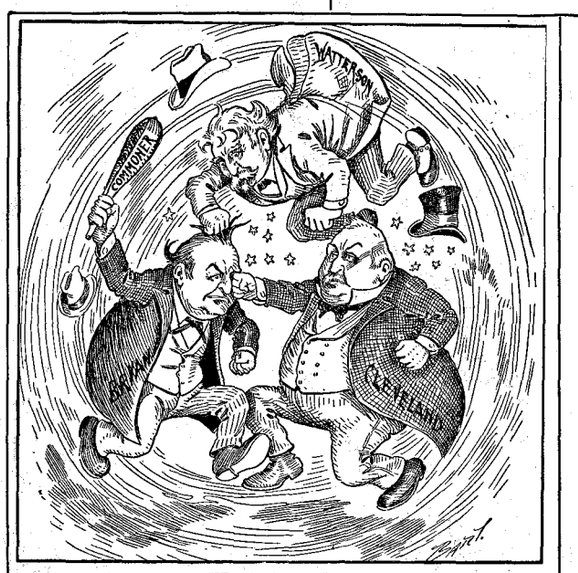
tiously, and is doing nothing that can by any inadvertence precipitate a period of financial revulsion."

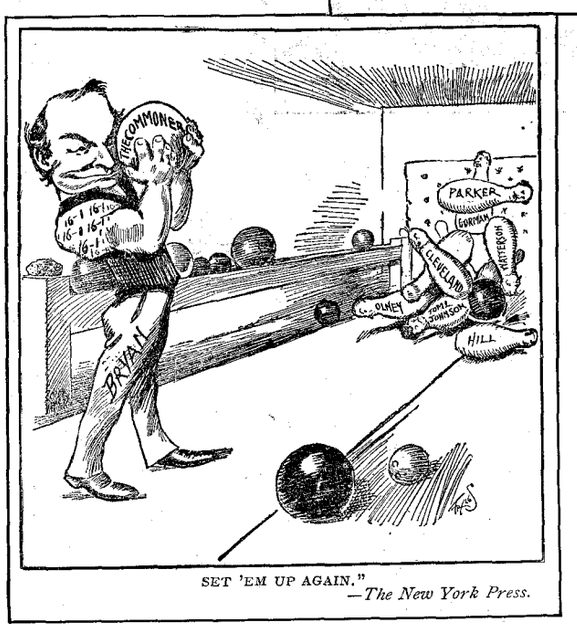
It is something of a relief, after reading such opinions as those quoted above, to turn to *The Iron Age* (New York), which believes that the threatened storm has already blown over. "The business situation has undergone an important change," it finds. "During the fall months the tendency to reaction became quite marked," but "the turning-point came about the middle of December, when the United States Steel Corporation purchased the Union Steel Company," a transaction whose importance was not fully appreciated at the time. The purchase, however, "had an immediate effect on the wire trade." Stability was imparted to the wire and wire-nail market and to the market in tin plates, merchant pipe, bar iron and sheets. Nor did it stop there:

"The improved tone noted in the finished steel trade happens quite remarkably to be accompanied by better conditions in metals. Copper, lead, and spelter are all higher than they were during the closing months of last year. Their values have been strengthened by a totally different set of influences, but general trade conditions are assisted by the upward tendency which is displayed in these lines. Another influence in the direction of encouragement is the cheerful character of reports on fall-sown crops. The winter has been very favorable for such crops, and a large yield of winter wheat is now quite confidently expected. Again, exports of American products are increasing, the figures for February showing that all records were broken for that month. And further, the fact must not be overlooked that the European iron trade is recovering from its depression and prices abroad are on the up turn. Thus do combinations of benign influences sometimes unite to promote a better feeling. The most remarkable feature of the present situation, however, is that this is the fourth or fifth time since the dawn of prosperity that a change for the better has occurred when we seemed to be on the down grade. The era of depression has surely been postponed for a season."

THE PRODIGALS (insolently): "Where's that fatted calf?"
—*The Commoner.*



THE WAY THEY MIX.
Bryan says the different elements of the Democratic party can not mix—but they certainly do.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*



SET 'EM UP AGAIN."
—*The New York Press.*

DEMOCRATIC DISCORD IN CARTOON.

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

THE news of a battle at Mitrovitza, in Northwestern Turkey, between Albanian insurgents and Turkish troops, in which 1,000 men were killed or wounded, has inspired grave forebodings of more serious trouble in that quarter. As the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* puts it, the news "severely tests the optimism of official circles." The Sultan has sent a mullah, a general, and three Albanian officials to the disturbed district to calm the insurgents, or, that method failing, "to issue an ultimatum"; but it is considered doubtful if the Albanians will even receive the peace commission. Meanwhile, the European correspondents seem to be growing less and less certain that Russia and the other Powers will hold aloof. It is said in Vienna that Russia will probably take a hand in the game before long; it is rumored in London that Russia, Austria, and Italy have a secret agreement looking to the partition of European Turkey; and it is "stated unofficially" in St. Petersburg that the Government "is becoming impatient," and that "a change in Russia's attitude toward Turkey may be expected."

The Albanian uprising appears to have little connection with the Macedonian troubles. The New York *Mail and Express* explains the situation thus:

"The situation, in a word, is that Macedonia—the central half of the Turk's European dominion—is aflame with a spring insurrection, encouraged by Bulgaria but discouraged by the joint action of the Powers, while the northern portion of Albania, on the western side of this dominion, has an insurrection of its own in progress which has no point of sympathy with the Macedonian insurrection, and which the Powers had not foreseen and provided against. The only really tranquil district in European Turkey is now the province back of Constantinople.

"The Albanians have been a peculiar people from the days

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of Epirus down. Their present outbreak is consonant with their tradition. While the Macedonian Christians are rebelling against Moslem rule, these Moslem Albanians are raiding Christian villages on the one hand and attacking Moslem troops on the other. Against the pan-Bulgarian and the pan-Servian movement, and against their liege lord and spiritual head, the Sultan, they are moving alike. So they are disclosed kidnapping the Servian gendarmes installed by the Powers under the reform scheme; provoking Servia itself to mobilize troops along its frontier; insulting Russia; pillaging Macedonia, and menacing the Sultan's person. The question arises: 'What do they want?'

"In the first place they do not want any Servian aggrandisement. In the second place they want autonomy for themselves. Their demand was first formulated in 1898 when they asked the Sultan for a governor from their own race and the recognition of their language in the schools. Since then the agitation has been kept alive by bands of Albanians living in Athens, Brussels, and Bucharest, but chiefly in the cities of Southern Italy. What was done this week in Mitrovitza against the Russian consul is paralleled by what was attempted in the same district in 1901 against the Servian consul.

"For Albania as a separate country there would be no outlook, either political or economical. It would be an economic liability to any country that annexed it. So poor is its soil that a large part of its population is living abroad or doing service under the Turkish flag. But both Italy and Austria are ambitious to absorb it, the former working through political and priestly agitation and the latter through railroad extension. There is reason to suspect Italian activity behind the sudden and violent Albanian outbreak."

IRISH PRESS IN AMERICA ON THE LAND BILL.

THE Irish journals published in this country distrust the British, even when bearing gifts. A marked reserve characterizes their comment on the Irish land bill, whose provisions were considered in these columns last week. The bill "is undoubtedly a marvelous advance on all previous attempts to settle the Irish land question," says *The Pilot* (Boston), but it advises its readers to follow the example of Michael Davitt and John Redmond and "maintain equal reserve for the present." It

JOHN BULL GOES A-COURTIN'.

—*The Pittsburg Post.*

adds: "The Irish leaders actually in Ireland know best the needs of the country, and are sure to recognize the measure that will fill them. But, at least, it can be said that never was the outlook so hopeful. England's necessity has again been Ireland's opportunity; and Ireland, because united, has risen wisely to her chance." *The Irish World* (New York), too, thinks it wise to reserve judgment until the bill has been passed upon by the convention to be held in Dublin on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. It says:

"There and then Ireland's verdict will be pronounced on the latest British proposal for dealing with the Irish land question. If the convention approve and accept the bill as a settlement, that, we suppose, will mean the end of the land war, at least for the present and for a long time to come. If it reject the bill, the fight will go on on the old lines, and with, if possible, increased vigor. There will be no cessation of the struggle until the object upon which the Irish nation is resolved be accomplished. That object is the abolition of landlordism, its total uprooting and extinction in Ireland. Nothing less can be a permanent settlement of the trouble.

"This the landlords themselves now see and recognize. They see that the doom of the institution by which they have so long

AN IRISH EVICTION UP TO DATE.

—*The Detroit News.*

been enabled to plunder and oppress the people has been pronounced and must sooner or later be carried into effect. They see, too, that the sooner the thing is done the more likely they are to be let off with good terms for themselves. They know that by holding out longer they may fare worse, and it can hardly be that they are not aware that if they get only what they deserve, or what strict justice would demand, the amount that would come to them would be very small indeed. By the new bill, if passed, they are to receive $500,000,000. This enormous sum the farmers of Ireland, or those of them who have not already entered into contracts of purchase, will have to pay to get rid of landlordism. The men who will get the money, or at least the vast majority of them, are not Irish either by blood or sympathy. They are aliens in race and religion and sentiment. They have been and are the British garrison in Ireland, and take pride in the fact. Their fathers came to Ireland penniless adventurers, or soldiers of Cromwell, and got the land from which the Irish Catholic owners were driven at the bayonet's point. This was the origin of the 'right' of the great bulk of the so-called 'Irish' landlords to the estates for the relinquishment of which they are now to receive, or it is now proposed to give them, $500,000,000."

The Freeman's Journal (New York) publishes a very informing article on the land bill by Robert Ellis Thompson, the Irish Presbyterian educator and economist, who finds that the land bill contains some substantial advantages for Ireland, but falls far short of being a satisfactory remedy for the island's ills. He says:

"The measure is an immense gain for the Irish people, as, so far as it induces the landlord to sell, it will establish that form of land-tenure which all wise economists have declared to be the best for both the Government and for the governed. It will bestow upon Ireland that 'peasant proprietorship' for which Mr. William T. Thornton pleaded, and which France has enjoyed since the Revolution. It will enlarge the area of cultivation by taking over bankrupt estates and dividing them among the people. It will release Ireland from the burden of supporting a small army of absentees, and enable it to spend its production of food for the support of its own people in time of scarcity. And in Ireland it will undo in some measure the age-long wrong by which the people have been rent away from the land, which once was the property of the popular groups, not that of even their native chiefs.

"But the bill, as it stands, can not be said to deal with the

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Irish land problem as a whole. If Ireland were everywhere divided among small tenant-farmers, and their landlords were to be induced to sell to them through the Government, it would be all that could be desired. But much of Ireland is in the hands of tenants who rent large farms, and whose ownership of the land will be very good for them, but it will do little for the bulk of the people around them. And the central counties of the island, embracing the most fertile plains the country possesses, are divided up into large grazing farms, which, in most cases, are not under rental at all. They are farmed by bailiffs for the benefit of their owners. The bill makes no provision for this kind of landed property, unless the grazing landowner should care to be quit of a very profitable investment, or—which is more likely—should run into bankruptcy by extravagant living in London or Paris. Are the Irish people to be content with the reservation of the core of their country as grazing-ground for the benefit of the London meat-market? The bill opens more questions than it answers.

"Nor am I able to see that of itself it will put a stop to that drain of the population from Ireland which is the blight of our native land. It will, indeed, check it, for the reasons I have given; but it is not the Irish tenantry which most swells the flood of immigration. It is the people of the towns and hamlets, who have no land, and no expectation of any; or it is the younger children of the small farmers, who know that the bit of land will not be enough for them all. . . . . .

"Nor will this or any land law solve the problem of national government for Ireland. Alien rule, however benevolent, is still alien rule, and no high-spirited people will endure it permanently. As Mr. Gladstone said, before you expect the Irish people to love the law you must concede them an Irish source for that law. It is not as Land Leaguers, but as Nationalists, that Mr. O'Brien and his friends sit in the House of Commons. It was not because of the land, but because of their hatred of English imperialism, that they threw the weight of their sympathies on the side of the Boers. It was not because Albert Edward is an Irish landlord, that they hoisted the black flag on the day of his coronation, but because he claims to rule a country which never has accepted him or any of his predecessors since James II., and because the laws he undertakes to enforce in Ireland are the work of an alien and even hostile Parliament. Ireland may suffer less than she has, but discontent will not diminish. It probably will increase, as it always does, with greater advance toward prosperity, until Ireland is free to rule herself."

THE LOWELL AND OTHER STRIKES.

NO strike of national proportions, like the steel or coal strike, threatens the country this year, and, so the New York *Commercial Advertiser* believes, there is nothing extraordinary in the present labor situation that gives warrant for particular anxiety. There are strikes enough, however, large and small, actual and threatened, to lead other papers, equally well-informed, perhaps, to just the opposite conclusion. Not counting a score of smaller strikes in various parts of the country, there is a deadlock between the officials of the American Bridge Company and the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers that portends serious delay in the construction of the New York subway and bridges, and the construction of buildings in many of our large cities; and there is a strike of some 20,000 cotton-mill operatives in Lowell, Mass., which has stopped seven big mills, with 850,000 spindles, and with a weekly pay-roll of $125,000. The Lowell strike, if long continued, may accelerate the movement of the New England cotton-mills to the South, where many have already gone, and others are preparing to follow.

The manufacturers' view of the Lowell strike is thus given in the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"The United Textile Workers, having established a standard of wages in certain mills at Fall River and New Bedford, set out to put it in force in Lowell, with a view to extending it to the mills in all the manufacturing towns. There is no trust or combination among the corporations operating the mills, but there is a labor trust. The mills are variously situated in regard to business advantages, the character of their work and degrees of skill required. Uniform conditions can not be enforced without very unequal effects upon the business, but the textile workers' organization shuts its eyes to every consideration except the acceptance of scales of wages which it has decided to impose. The mills can not work to advantage without a full complement of operatives in their various departments, and they conclude to shut down rather than await the strike and keep up a conflict against the organization."

The operatives' side is given in this comment by the Lowell *Sun:*

"The demand of the operatives for higher wages can not be considered unreasonable. For years they have seen the price of the necessaries of life climbing higher and higher, they have seen also the prices of the mill products mounting higher; they have seen wages raised in the mills of other cities, and they have calculated that Fall River and New Bedford mill operatives receive ten per cent. or upward more than they for precisely the same amount of work. The local mills claim they are not prepared to pay as high wages as paid by the mills of Fall River and New Bedford. If this claim be true, it is a reflection upon the management.

"It may be true of some of the mills and untrue of others. There are at least three of the mills involved in this controversy that, judging from their dividends and the selling price of their stock, are apparently in a condition to increase wages. Yet they persistently say they are not, and they are supposed to know.

"It comes down to a question of how much of the earnings they want to put into dividends and improvements, and how much they are willing to give their operatives in order that the latter may have some share in the prosperity that is said to prevail, but which has not yet reached the toilers in the mills.

"The trusts began the work of fixing high prices. They should not complain if the labor-unions follow the example thus set by their employers."

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, of Boston, which speaks with knowledge and authority on such a subject as this, can see very readily how "the intolerable conditions created by the rise in commodity prices in recent years, and particularly in the last year, provided an incentive for a strike which it was hard for the operatives to resist"; but it can see just as readily how the small profits of the Lowell mills in recent years dispose the employers to resist the demands of the operatives. The same paper says:

"To speak quite frankly, we do not like the looks of the labor situation in the least. In one aspect, the wage-earning classes can hardly be expected to do otherwise than to clamor for higher wages. Their pay does not have the purchasing power that it did. Some of them have clamored to very good effect, such, for instance, as the employees on a good many of the railroads. These during recent months have succeeded in securing an advance in pay, but the effect of this advance has been very pronounced on the net earnings of the railroads which have accorded it; so much so, that other employers of labor have no doubt begun to question the wisdom of their following suit. Of course, no one has advanced the pay of his operatives without a well-settled intention of making the public pay the bill, in the shape of higher commodity prices. But it is apparent even to the dullest intellect that you can't squeeze blood out of a stone (which is about the condition in which the great rise in commodity prices in recent years has left most of us), and if that fact has not already dawned on the large employers of labor, it is likely to do so very shortly. Consequently we are disposed to look for a marked disinclination on their part to resist the claims of the labor element for more pay. These claims, we are afraid, will characterize the industrial situation throughout the length and breadth of the country as the spring progresses; and if they are not satisfied, there is likely to be trouble. The undisputed fact that long periods of financial and industrial depression are frequently ushered in by widespread strikes, is the nightmare which troubles the mind of every observer of the situation at this time."

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THE WABASH INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

THERE are few papers that are not gratified at the dissolution of the Wabash injunction, on April 1, by Judge Adams, of St. Louis, the judge who granted it on March 3. The injunction, it will be recalled, restrained the officials of the firemen's and trainmen's unions "from in any way or manner ordering, coercing, persuading, inducing, or otherwise causing, directly or indirectly, the employees of the said, the Wabash Railway Company, to strike or quit the service of said company." This order was issued upon the representations of the railroad's counsel, who made it appear that the labor-union officials, who were "outsiders," and not in the employ of the company, were intending to use their authority to call out on strike the firemen and trainmen, who were perfectly contented with their wages and conditions of labor, and who otherwise would remain at work. The labor-union officials, therefore, were about to interfere with interstate commerce and with the transportation of the United States mails, and should be restrained by injunction, which was done. The injunction was only temporary, however, and upon a full hearing of both sides of the case, Judge Adams has found that the Wabash attorney was mistaken. The Wabash has granted the demands of the men, and the strike is averted. The judge says, in his order dissolving the injunction

"The court finds in regard to the statements of the bill o complaint to the effect that the employees were satisfied with their wages and conditions of service: that for a long time prior to the filing of the bill of complaint the employees were dissatisfied with their wages and conditions of service and a real difference of opinion existed between the railroad and a large majority of its employees, members of the brotherhoods, with respect to their wages; and that the defendants, as officers and committees of the brotherhoods, were fully authorized both by reason of their official relation to their members and also by direct written authority, to represent them in the effort to secure higher wages and changed conditions of service, and that the proposed strike, instead of being officiously ordered by the defendants, was a result of the vote of the employees, acting without coercion and directly authorizing the same.

"The court further finds after a full examination of the evidence that the charge of conspiracy to interfere with the interstate commerce of the United States or the mail service of the United States is not sustained."

The judge further sanctions and defines the right to strike, individually or collectively, spontaneously or upon the advice of outsiders, in the following paragraphs:

"An employee has an unquestionable right to place a price and impose conditions upon his labor at the outset of his employment, or unless restrained by contract obligations, upon the continuance of his labor at any time thereafter; and if the terms and conditions are not complied with by the employer, he has a clear right, either not to engage, or, having engaged in his service, to cease from work. What one may do all may do.

"They may seek and obtain counsel and advice concerning their rights, duties, and obligations in relation to their employer, and persons interested in their welfare may advise, aid, and assist them in securing such terms and conditions of service as will best subserve their interests, and what they may lawfully do singly or together they may organize and combine to accomplish.

"In like manner as capital is combined for legitimate purposes, so labor may combine for legitimate purposes, but this right of combination and the resulting right to strike or quit their employment is a weapon for the defense and protection of employees, and not a weapon of attack.

"They may, by peaceful and lawful combination and concert of action, be able to so control the supply of labor as to compel the employer to come to their terms, but they are not at liberty to make use of this weapon to otherwise interfere with or injure the employer or coemployee.

"The clear line of demarkation, recognized by all law authorities, is that the lawful and permissible strike must not be attended by violence to or destruction of property, nor by coercive measures intended to prevent the employer from securing other employees or otherwise carrying on his business, according to his own judgment."

"The dissolution of the injunction will commend itself to the country as good law, good sense, and good policy," says the Philadelphia *Record*, which believes that "it would have been a dangerous thing to leave on the minds of the wage-earners the impression that the courts would prevent them from trying to get better conditions." And Judge John H. Murphy, general attorney for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, expresses the belief that "Judge Adams's decision will give labor organi-

THE BURNT CAPITALIST DREADS THE FIRE.
—*The New York Herald.*

zations more confidence in the courts and will tend to make strikes less numerous." The Baltimore *American* declares:

"The order issued on March 3 was in direct violation of the primary right of every American citizen to free speech and action, and contemplated the establishment of an order of things which would have been most revolting to the American mind. . . . . Had the rule of the court been made permanent, a precedent would have been established under which a condition of industrial slavery would have been created. Labor would by the courts be denied the right to relieve itself when oppressed, and the corporations would have had open to them at all times the power to prevent labor disputes, strikes, and the like by merely getting a duplication of the Wabash injunction. They could by such a rule have kept their men at work as long as they pleased, at whatever wage they elected to pay, and under such conditions of employment as they might prescribe. The rule would thus have made the employer absolute master of the employee. Any such rule would have given the radical element of our citizenship just ground for complaint, and the court is to be congratulated for seeing its error and setting itself right."

Several papers, however, think Judge Adams has made a mistake. Thus the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"This [decision] is all very well as applied to labor generally, but it utterly ignores the prime consideration in dealing with the problem of railroad labor. The employer there is not carrying on his own exclusive business and he can not act entirely upon his own judgment. He has certain obligations to fulfil to the public, and he is dependent upon a trained labor force whose continuous service is necessary to their fulfilment. A railroad strike is of itself an interference with interstate commerce and the mail service, whether there is any technical conspiracy behind it or not, and there should be some way of preventing it as a concerted movement to interrupt a business which is a quasi-public service. Upon this important question Judge Adams's decision throws no light, and it was the important issue in the case."

The Railway World (Philadelphia), which is devoted to the interests of the railroad corporations, says:

"The Wabash officials are open, in our opinion, to criticism

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for asking for this injunction. It is probable that they did so in ignorance of the true state of affairs among their employees, but that ignorance is not altogether excusable. It is not wise to ask for temporary injunctions which can only be made perpetual by a denial of the elementary rights of labor."

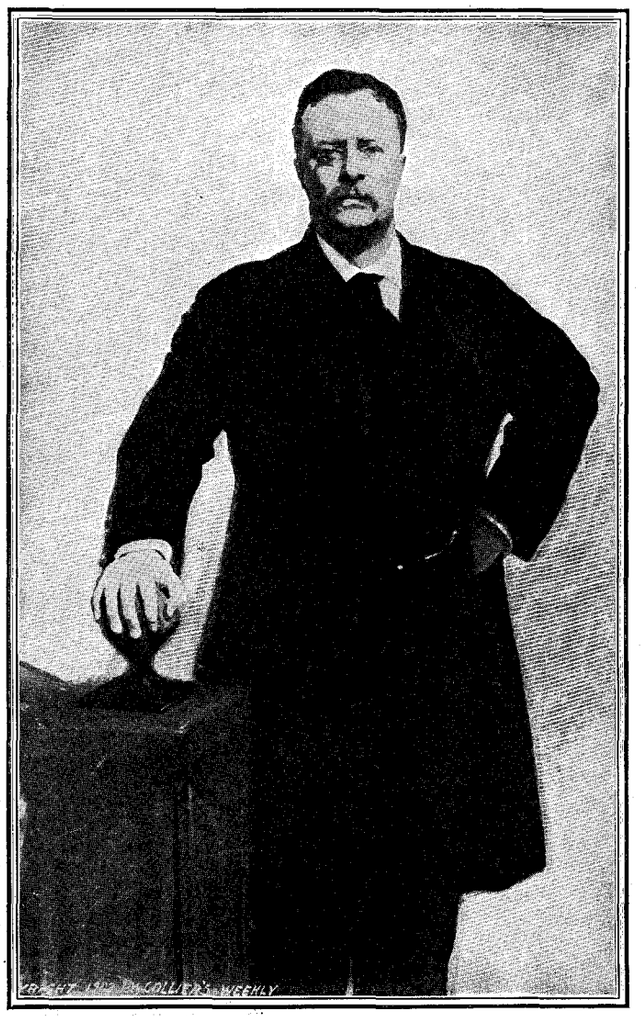
EARLY SPEECHES OF THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

THE President surprised his newspaper critics by beginning his Western trip with moderate and conservative speeches that were mainly restatements of opinions which he has expressed before. In Chicago he discussed the Monroe Doctrine and advocated a strong navy; in Milwaukee he reviewed approvingly the trust programs of Congress and the Attorney-General, and in Minneapolis he defended the tariff from the attacks of the revisionists. "Unless the President grows more impetuous in succeeding speeches," remarks the Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.), "the conclusion will be forced that he is not campaigning for a nomination, but is really out for a pleasure trip." The Detroit *Tribune* (Ind.), similarly, calls the Chicago speech "innocuous," and observes that if this is a sample, "it is a pity the journey was ever undertaken." And the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) expresses disappointment that the speeches "are not as suggestive and pregnant with thought as it was hoped that they would be." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), however, thinks there is good reason for this changed tone. It says:

"This greater sobriety is due partly to more matured views and partly to accomplished results. Last year the President was a propagandist; this year he points in part to achievements. Then he started out to organize and crystallize public sentiment for legislative action; now he reports on the fruits. Then he was an advocate pressing a cause; now he is a successful Executive presenting what has been done. On the trusts he has advanced from the proposer of measures to the possessor of authority. On the tariff he has the added experience of a year, and the wider observation and consultation of another session of Congress.

"All this makes the President less demonstrative and more contained. His speeches are not so intense but more sedate. As to the trusts he has secured the legislation he wanted, and he has only to point out how the power is to be exercised. As to the tariff, he is more impressed with the wisdom of conservative and careful action. Our unparalleled prosperity has come under the existing tariff. No steps should be taken which are calculated to shake its foundation and bring disturbance. The protective policy is accepted and should be maintained as the basis of our national system. At the same time changes of rates in particular schedules should be made as their expediency becomes apparent, and when it can be done without deranging industry and business.

"It is plain from his discussion that the President has come to the view that a general revision of the tariff before the Presidential election is inadvisable. He would not precipitate the uncertainty which such a movement would create. He would not let the tariff become the football of a political contest. But he would make the American people feel that they can rely on the friends of the tariff to make such modifications as may be shown to be wise and required in the general interests. His speech outlines a policy on which his party can agree, and on which it can safely enter on the Presidential campaign."



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JOHN S. SARGENT'S NEW PORTRAIT OF THE PRESIDENT.

"In this picture," says the Springfield *Republican*, "Mr. Sargent has seized upon the sturdy characteristics of Theodore Roosevelt—the firm standing on both feet, the assertive attitude, the square-built head, the impressive resoluteness of the countenance. A very pronounced man, this Roosevelt, and Sargent has not admitted into the portrait a trace of that divining insight of his which is so apt to make his subject betray his or her weaknesses and defects. It is his presentation of Mr. Roosevelt at his best."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT is now pertinent to inquire if the New York Central and the Pennsylvania are to merge their United States Senators.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

WHAT we fail to comprehend is how the strike commission could know so much without having discovered the coal trust.—*The Detroit News.*

JINGO, the largest elephant in the world, dies at sea. How would it do for the Administration to prescribe a sea voyage for the negro problem?—*The Washington Post.*

THE way to christen the battleship *Kansas* with wine and not offend the prohibitionists is to place a bottle of the vinous fluid on the prow and let Mrs. Nation smash it with her ax.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

IT is simply wonderful, all the things that can be done with cotton-seed oil. In December we shipped 2,909 tons of cotton-seed oil to Marseilles, France—and it will soon come back to us as pure olive oil.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

AMERICAN apples, peaches, and pears are making a great hit on the European market. American peaches with a $1,000,000 tag-mark have been in active demand in the European matrimonial market for many years.—*The Chicago News.*

AT an art sale in New York Saturday a picture entitled "Floating Ice" sold for $3,500. If pictures of it are selling at such prices, it is painful to think what the cost of real ice is going to be next summer.—*The Chicago News.*

A FRENCH scientist declares that a volcano is developing under the Place de la République in Paris. If all signs do not fail, there will be an eruption beneath the place de la Republican party in America in 1904.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

PRESIDENT CASTRO'S withdrawal of his resignation, explaining that he will remain in office until Venezuela is completely pacified, would seem to be equivalent to saying that he proposed to make his tenure a life term.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

LARGE FAMILY.—Tho convicted now of being the mother of trusts, the Tariff was in nowise abashed. "Well, nobody can say I've shirked the obligations of motherhood!" she exclaimed. Of course, she was trying to make herself solid with the Administration; anybody could see that.—*Puck.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

SPANISH-AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE attention of those interested in political matters has long been turned toward South American countries. According to Mr. R. Blanco-Fombona, a Venezuelan who writes in *La Revue* (Paris) on "Literary Venezuela," these countries are just as deserving of the attention of those who are interested in literature. Mr. Blanco-Fombona begins his article by saying that he will undoubtedly be received with a smile of incredulity when he announces that among the "savages" of South America there "exists a luxuriant and virile literature and a new and vigorous art, an offshoot of French art and Latin culture." He continues:

"There is a Spanish-American literature and a Spanish-American spirit, a spirit fluid, undefined, but worthy of study; a young literature, if you choose, but one whose most important tendencies can be counted among the most noteworthy of modern art. The unfortunate Cuban, José Marti, is not less great or less original than the English Carlyle; Gutierrez Najera, of Mexico, dead in the flower of his years, gave proof of so graceful a talent that Catulle Mendes might have envied it; Lugones and Dario would stand comparison with the most brilliant living poets in France, Italy, or Germany.

"Latin America, peopled before its discovery with indigenous races of great similarity, subjugated and colonized by the same conqueror, the field of the same European emigration from one end to the other, has to-day, altho divided into distinct republics, a single spirit. It is for this reason that there is a Spanish-American literature, and that the writers in Guatemala resemble those of Chile or of Bolivia. Conversely, altho speaking the same language, the Spanish-Americans are at the opposite pole from the Spaniards. We are an eminently revolutionary people. The Spanish are eminently conservative. . . . . .

"The greatest glory of an author of the peninsula consists in writing like Cervantes, Quevedo, Calderon, and other masters of thought of an earlier day. In America, on the contrary, a flexible language is cultivated, apt at interpreting the modern spirit, a winged tongue, picturesque and subtle, very different from the petrified and sterile writing which pleases in Spain.

"Because of this revolution in the use of language, and because of our too great propensity to nourish our thought on alien literatures, especially French literature, the Spanish critics have taken umbrage; they call us Gallicized, snobs, and corruptors of the venerable mother tongue. But, as a matter of fact, what we have accomplished in America is a miracle. We have brought to life a mummy. To-day the mummy is a young enchantress. And that is why the Pharaohs do not recognize her."

Among all the South American nations, Venezuela shows the most remarkable output of literature and art. Writing of Venezuela's native literary movements, Mr. Blanco-Fombona says:

"Romero Garcia and Urbaneja Achelpolh are the fathers of what is called 'Creolism' in Venezuela. 'El criollismo' is the picturing, sometimes to a point of exaggeration, of the life of the people, the types and speech of the lower classes. It is a literature crowded with provincialisms, many of which would be incomprehensible to any but a Venezuelan. Creolism is gaining ground day by day in the power and number of its exponents. Except for certain exaggerations, which may be excused because of the ardor of their creed, the Creolists, enemies of everything foreign, are right, and it is perhaps to them that our literature of the future must look. However that may be, Creolism to-day is a powerful and prolific force."

Venezuelan literature has not only its philosophers, poets, novelists, critics, and journalists, it has also its decadents. Among the most notable of these Mr. Blanco-Fombona mentions Fernandez Garcia, whose diction is "a marvel of beauty, subtle and refined." The writer says further:

"American literary decadence is entirely different from the decadence of France. In France you know of what it consists; with us it is a tendency to break away from rhetorical formalities, for every one to make his individuality count for something. French decadence has served merely as a spur and stimulant. Thanks to the encouraging example of Paris, the American has come to see that it is possible for each to sing according to his own fancy, under the most capricious forms, and with no other condition than that of talent. In this spirit of liberty half a dozen writers looked within and found themselves. I do not speak here of the multitude of imbecile graphomaniacs who succeed in being only bad plagiarists and translators. The work of these ephemeral copyists will never live. It does not represent the crystallization of any individual or social phase; it is only the grotesque shadow of foreign personalities."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMERSON'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH HERMAN GRIMM.

SOME hitherto unpublished letters between Herman Grimm, a German scholar, and Ralph Waldo Emerson, have been discovered by Mr. Frederick W. Holls, and are printed in the April *Atlantic Monthly*. Herr Grimm died two years ago, after a long and active literary career. His published writings include lives of Michelangelo and Raffael, six volumes of essays, and a paraphrase of the Iliad. He was interpreting Emerson to the German people as far back as 1861, and the correspondence between the two writers lasted for fifteen years.

In one of the early letters (1859), Emerson acknowledges the receipt of a most flattering critique on his (Emerson's) work, remarking:

"I must say, in all frankness, that your words about me seem strangely overcharged. That such freedom of thought as I use should impress or shock an Englishman, or a churchman in America, is to be expected. But this same freedom I ascribe habitually to you Germans. It belongs to Goethe, Schiller, and Novalis, throughout, and I impute it to your writers whom I do not know: and I know not what whim of rhetoric I may have to thank, that leads you to over-prize my pages. Well, I suppose I must wish your illusions will last, until I can justify them by some real performing."

"When I think of America," exclaims Grimm, in a letter dated October 25, 1860, "I think of you; and America appears to me as the first country of the world. . . . I have endeavored to write my book about Michelangelo in this sense—every page, so that it would stand the test if I could read it aloud to you." Emerson seems to have been much pleased by this book, and wrote, in the following year:

"The book has research, method, and daylight. I hate circular sentences, or echoing sentences, where the last half cunningly repeats the first half—but you step from stone to stone, and advance ever. . . . Michael is an old friend of mine. A noble, suffering soul; poor, that others may be rich; indemnified only in his perception of beauty. And his solitude and his opulent genius strongly attract. I miss cheerfulness. He is tragic, like Dante; tho the Erythean Sibyl is beautiful. I remember long ago what a charm I found in the figure of Justice on Paul III.'s monument, in the Vatican, and wished the legend true that ascribed the design to Michael A. Yet he has put majesty, like sunshine, into St. Peter's. We must let him be as sad as he pleases. He is one of the indispensable men on whose credit the race goes. I believe I sympathize with all your admirations. Goethe and Michael A. deserve your fine speeches, and are not perilous, for a long time. One may absorb great amounts of these, with impunity; but we must watch the face of our proper Guardian, and if his eye dims a little, drop our trusted companions as profane. I have a fancy that talent, which is so imperative in the passing hour, is deleterious to duration; what a pity we can not have genius without talent. Even in Goethe, the culture and varied, busy talent mar the simple grandeur of the impression, and he called himself a layman beside Beethoven."

Grimm mentions in one of his letters the friendship existing between himself and Joachim, the famous violinist. He remarks that Joachim was among the first in Germany to become ac-

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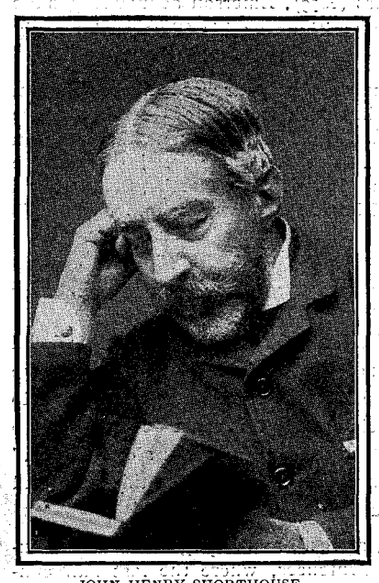
quainted with Emerson's thoughts "in the fulness of their importance," adding that Joachim and he read Emerson's works "at a time in Germany when besides us perhaps no one knew them." The name of Grimm's wife, Gisela von Arnim, the daughter of the poetess Elizabeth von Arnim, occurs frequently in these letters. She, too, was a great admirer of Emerson, and previously to her marriage corresponded with him. From a letter written to her by Emerson in 1859, and now published with those to her husband, we quote the following characteristic passage:

"One hears so much called 'thought' which is not thought, but only the memories of a torpid mind, that we say, Tell us rather of your cornbarn or your shoestring. But I confide that, if my friend could give me his thought, it is the only gift, and carries all others with it. No age, no experience makes the hunger less. I have the same craving, and the same worship for a new thought as when my first intellectual friendships gave wings to my head and feet, and new heavens and earth."

THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN INGLESANT."

COMPARATIVELY little space has been devoted by the American press to the recent death in Birmingham of John Henry Shorthouse. And yet "John Inglesant," the romance upon which his fame rests, is of such literary importance that the London *British Weekly* links it with "Lorna Doone" as being "most likely to survive of all the [English] books published during the last twenty years of the nineteenth century." The London *Academy and Literature* says:



JOHN HENRY SHORTHOUSE,
Who won lasting literary fame on the strength of a single novel.

"Mr. Shorthouse's name stands high in the literary annals of our time. He was always an absolutely sincere worker, and cared nothing for the popularity which may be attained by almost any man who chooses to make capital out of a first success. 'John Inglesant,' perhaps, was never a popular book in the ordinary sense, but it was a book which left its mark; its spiritual quality had an appeal that was bound to touch such readers as took into serious account the eternal conflict between the spirit and the flesh. Mr. Shorthouse was an artist whose lapses were part of his quality; but what his work lost in art was often gained in strength. 'The Little Schoolmaster Mark' was, in some respects, an artistic failure; yet it lives in the memory with something of the insistent recurrence of music. 'The Countess Eve' was a story slight, indeed, but full of the emotional and spiritual suggestion of which Mr. Shorthouse was a master. In that delicate suggestive faculty he approached Nathaniel Hawthorne more nearly than any writer whom we can recall. The greater part of his working life was spent in business; he gave to literature only of his intellectual best. Of the real value of that best we can say nothing more here. There are no doubt many readers to-day to whom Mr. Shorthouse's name is almost unknown; reputation crowds out reputation, and the strong, still man is lost sight of. But when many names now more prominent have been forgotten, the name of John Henry Shorthouse will be remembered and loved."

The same paper gives a brief account of the motif of "John Inglesant":

"This book was proudly called a romance, and in it the romantic as opposed to the sociological spirit is applied to history. It is the spirit which accepts a tradition without criticism and spurs a man to die for it without comment. It is the spirit which made of love the crown or the despair of heroism, a conquest or a martyrdom, anything under heaven excepting a sneer of fatigue. Well, in four vivid scenes these ideals find culminating utterance. The first comes to one with all the tragedy of history: it is the scene in which the king questions Inglesant about the ghost of Strafford. The second is that in which Inglesant allows the woman he loves to pass out of his life. The third scene is the one in which Inglesant, 'fighting a desperate battle for the King's honour, forsaken by God and men,' lies for the House of Stuart. The fourth is the one in which Mary Collet dies. In these four scenes, historic and personal—the personal loyalty to the woman merging always in the personal loyalty to the sovereign—we find a picture of life without which literature would be the poorer, a conception of conduct concerning which all words are idle:

'The old familiar glamour that shed such a holy radiance on the woods and fields of Gidding, now, to Inglesant's senses, filled the little convent room. The light of heaven that entered the open window with the perfume of the hawthorn was lost in the diviner radiance that shone from this girl's face into the depths of his being, and bathed the place where she was in light. His heart ceased to beat, and he lay, as in a trance, to behold the Glory of God.

That 'glamour' of the forest and that 'light' of the soul are symbolic of the romance called 'John Inglesant.'"

"John Inglesant" was printed nearly twenty-five years ago by a Birmingham firm. The first edition consisted of exactly one hundred copies, of which fifty or sixty were given away by the author himself. Mrs. Humphry Ward happened to read the book, and persuaded the Macmillans to publish it. Later, Mr. Gladstone called on Mr. Macmillan "specially to thank him for the copy which had been sent him," and "to ask him to tell the author that he thought it a work of real genius, and of a class that interested him greatly." One of Mr. Gladstone's most famous portraits shows him with a copy of "John Inglesant" in his hand: and there can be no doubt that his recommendation of the book was an important factor in determining its ultimate popular success.

WHO WROTE THE "MARSEILLAISE"?

THE origin of France's national song, "The Marseillaise," has never been clearly traced. It is known that the song was sung in 1792, probably for the first time, by Rouget de Lisle, a young French officer, who was quartered at the house of the mayor of Strasburg; and it has generally been supposed that the song was his own composition. But now a claim is being put forward on behalf of another composer, one Dalayzac, who died at Fontenay-sous-Bois, near Paris, in 1809. Dalayzac's admirers and fellow townsmen are convinced that he wrote at least the music, if not the words, of "The Marseillaise," and they have selected a committee to erect a monument to his memory. M. Cailleaux, a member of this committee, writes to the *Petit Journal* (Paris) as follows:

"The city of Muret, Dalayzac's birthplace, has already taken steps to perpetuate the memory of this illustrious composer. It is sufficient at this time merely to state that a well-founded belief has happily and readily taken root, attributing to Dalayzac the paternity of 'The Marseillaise.' This song, which led the Republican armies of 1792 to victory, has been attributed to Rouget de Lisle, but the actual truth is that the researches of savants have established beyond the shadow of a doubt that the works of Dalayzac included 'The Marseillaise,' and that it was his song which was sung in the mayor of Strasburg's house on the memorable evening of April 24, 1792."

The *Petit Journal* says editorially:

"This is not the first time that Rouget de Lisle's claim to authorship of 'The Marseillaise' has been challenged by others. The case of the violinist, Alexander Bouchet, will be remem-

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bered. He proved to be a liar. In 1864 the composition was attributed to an obscure artist named Navoigille. A relative of Rouget, Amédée de Lisle, by means of unanswerable documents, forced a public retraction.

"Many others, among them not a few German musicians, claim to have written our national song. Their claims, however, proved to be worthless, and Rouget de Lisle was proclaimed the author of both words and music of 'The Marseillaise.'

"What will be the result of this new controversy? Are the partizans of Dalayzac able to furnish proof that Rouget de Lisle was a plagiarist? Can they demonstrate that the grave of the real author of 'The Marseillaise' is not at Choisy-le-Roi, where Rouget de Lisle lies buried, but at Fontenay-sous-Bois?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EDWARD ELGAR'S "DREAM OF GERONTIUS."

IT is seldom that any new musical production evokes such enthusiastic praise as has greeted the first performances in this country of Dr. Edward Elgar's sacred cantata, "The Dream of Gerontius." This choral work, in the opinion of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, is "of such splendid beauty that one will not go far astray in putting it among the very great achievements in modern music. Certainly, as regards the land of its birth, it can be considered as nothing less than epoch-making." And Mr. W. J. Henderson, the musical critic of the New York *Sun*, declares, in even more glowing terms, that "no other English master has given us such a glorious work of this type. Not since Mendelssohn's 'Elijah' has England been the birthplace of such a sacred musical drama." Mr. Henderson says further:

"Mr. Elgar was hardly known three years ago when this cantata was produced at the Birmingham festival. Richter conducted the work, and expressed his joy in it in characteristic terms. It was performed in 1902 at the Lower Rhenish festival, and the Germans chorused their approval of the hitherto unknown Englishman. America will now fall into line a little late, but none the less eagerly. We have not known much about Elgar. We have heard his 'Sea Pictures' and his 'Pipes of Pan,' songs of sublimated mediocrity, and his overture, 'Cockaigne,' a clever instrumentation of tenuous ideas; but still we wondered why England prized him so highly. We wonder no more. 'The Dream of Gerontius' explains everything, and notice is served upon Mr. Elgar that his standard has been measured in this country. To live up to it will be no child's task."

The New York *Times* says of the first performance of this oratorio in New York: "The occasion was recognized as a remarkable one, full of significance. For it was the first real disclosure that we have had of the true stature and power of a man who has suddenly risen by virtue of this very work to a commanding position as one of the foremost composers of the day." The same paper continues

"The cantata is a complete departure from the spirit and methods that have prevailed in the music of that country [England] for generations; it denotes, that is to say, a complete liberation from the Handel-Mendelssohn tradition.

"The subject in itself implies such a departure and such a liberation. Cardinal Newman's poem, 'The Dream of Gerontius' is a description in verse of the subjective experiences in death of a true believer, and the disposition of his soul after death, according to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, by the ministering agents of the Almighty's will. It is a picturing of the mysteries that lie hidden across the portals of the tomb. Its musical setting needs exceptional qualities on the part of the composer, among which may be reckoned a complete intellectual and emotional sympathy with the tendency of the poem, its mystical suggestiveness, and its religious significance. This Dr. Elgar has, in virtue of his standing as a devout Romanist; and the fact is everywhere evident in his music. It is written with conviction. It is furthermore clear that the conventional formulas of oratorio music have no place in interpreting such a poem; and Dr. Elgar has discarded them. He has adopted instead the most modern procedures.

"The cantata is divided into two parts, and each part is an uninterrupted whole, without breaks or divisions into musical numbers in the ordinary sense. The solo voices sing, not set arias, but a continuous arioso, a sort of endless melody in the Wagnerian manner, while the orchestra fills an important part in calling up and fixing the mood and providing a descriptive commentary. The orchestral part is built up of a large number of representative themes singularly plastic in their character, and developed with an altogether remarkable skill in instrumentation and symphonic structure. Dr. Elgar exhausts the resources of modern orchestration in this, and writes most elaborately for chorus, frequently divided into many parts, and an additional semi-chorus. The effect is profoundly impressive, and he plays at will upon the most varied emotions. He gains the mystical atmosphere with an unerring touch; he expresses the dying man's fear and trust, the angel's comforting, the tremulous exaltation of the heavenly experience, the devotional fervor of the assistants, the malign and mocking wickedness of the demons in hell, with equal certainty and fulness. His emotional climaxes are of indescribable power, and there is endless subtlety in his use of all his resources. He gains remarkable qualities of tone and of color.

EDWARD ELGAR.
His "Dream of Gerontius" is pronounced the greatest oratorio produced in England since Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

"His choral writing is masterly in its knowledge of vocal effect and in its employment of complexity of texture as a means of varied and potent emotional expression. The score is full of recondite touches that emerge only upon close study or repeated hearing, and indeed the cantata is one that no hearer can expect completely to compass from a single performance.

"Dr. Elgar's music as a whole leaves an impression of originality, of inspiration, and of style. Yet it is a matter of course that various influences have worked upon him to make it what it is. There could not fail to be traces of Wagner in it, for instance; and there are places where it seems as if he had been specially moved by 'Parsifal.' There are others where it seems as if he had listened to the strains of Cæsar Franck. But these things are by no means of a force sufficient to take away from the highly individual character of Dr. Elgar's music. It has the triumphant sweep, the certainty of touch, the deeply moving power that are the marks of mastery."

The New York *Evening Post* is almost alone in voicing a derogatory opinion of Dr. Elgar's composition. It says, in part:

"He is a first-class musical architect, and to the thousands whom the architectural side of music interests particularly he makes a strong appeal. Unfortunately his building is made of the cheapest material—wood and brick. There is no granite, not to speak of marble. Musically speaking, there is a lack of inspiration. Dr. Elgar suffers from the same shortcoming as Miss Smyth and most of the composers of our times of both sexes: he has nothing new to say."

The New York performance of "The Dream of Gerontius," which took place in Carnegie Hall on March 26, was conducted by Mr. Frank Damrosch, with Miss Ada Crossley, Mr. Ellison van Hoose, and Mr. David Bispham as soloists. The cantata has also been presented, with *éclat*, by the Apollo Club, of Chicago.

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"NO TIME FOR READING."

MR. ANDREW LANG, that most entertaining of English writers, has been taking up the cudgels against the time-honored plea, "I have no time for reading." He admits that this excuse is common, almost universal, in both sexes, but he is nevertheless of the opinion that it ought not to be entertained. In an article in *The Windsor Magazine* (London) he says:

"Pause, O youth or maiden! before you accustom your lips to this fatal formula: 'I have no time to read.' You have all the time which, for you, exists, and it is abundant. What are you doing with it — with your leisure? Mainly gossiping. Our modern malady is gregariousness. We *must* be in company, chattering. Observe and take warning by the dog. He is so much the friend of man that, if shut up from human society, he often neglects his natural way of passing his time (scratching himself), and utters discontented howls, disturbing the vicinity. Human beings, for the moment destitute of company, do not howl, indeed, but they do not read—they avoid the instructing and amusing society of books. To be always with others, always gregarious, always chattering, like monkeys in tree-tops, is our ruling vice, and *this* is the reason why we have no time to read, and why you see so many people pass their leisure, when alone, in whistling, or whittling. They have time to whittle."

Mr. Lang goes on to point out that people who "have no time to read" books, read newspapers unceasingly. He writes on this subject:

"The newspaper, says Crabbe, that neglected poet, is—

To all men something, and to some men all.

"That was a century ago, when perhaps the rural newspaper came out only once a week. Yet some persons, even then, read nothing else. Nowadays we mark middle-aged men of leisure who pass their mornings, from breakfast to luncheon, in steadily working through every column and paragraph of the morning papers. Then they go to their club and read all the evening papers till they fall asleep. At dinner they repeat to each other what they have read—such is their idea of conversation. The 'newspaper habit' is a disease. What pleasure or profit people obtain by cramming their minds with futile details, frequently contradicted next day, a reader of books can not imagine.

"This is no new malady of the spirit of man. The Athenians of old possessed an ample and excellent literature. When St. Paul visited their town, the citizens (slave-owners, having all the day to themselves, untrammeled by business or labor) might have read Homer, the dramatists, the philosophers, the lyric poets, Xenophon, Plato, the now lost works of Sappho, and many other books of merit. But they took pleasure 'in nothing but hearing or telling some new thing,' which was precisely equivalent to our reading the newspapers and gossiping about what we read. Athens was only saved from intellectual perdition by having no printing-press and therefore no newspapers.

"We are become, in this matter, very like the Athenians, but worse. Asked if he has read a book, a man usually says: 'No, I have no time for books, but I have read a review of it in *The Literary Ragbag*.' Now, what *is* a review in *The Literary Ragbag?* It is not a criticism. It contains a photograph of the author, a description of his 'early struggles,' an estimate of his income, an account of his home, wife, dogs, and cats, and a comment on his favorite amusements. Why has every one time to read all these futilities about the writers of books, while not one person in a thousand has time to read the books of the writers?"

The fact is, continues Mr. Lang, that the most busy people always contrive to have time for everything. "Everybody spontaneously finds time for what his heart is in, for what he really enjoys." We quote further:

"No more time is needed to read masterpieces than to read the last new novel. It is not time, but 'the mind to it' that is lacking. Do not dawdle and put off, but begin upon something good at once. I may freely admit that the study of Bacon and Mill requires seclusion and earnest application; but many good books—say, Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,' or the Doctor's own 'Lives of the Poets'—are at least as easy reading as a new novel, and much more diverting than most new novels. You make acquaintance with such wits and charming characters as you do not, unless you are very fortunate, meet every day. . . . . .

"As for adults who 'have no time to read,' their first economy must be in newspapers. They may begin by cutting down their consumption of the daily papers. But I have very little hope of adults, and none of many ladies in society, except the little flock who must and will read. The habit of finding time must be acquired in youth, will be acquired naturally by all who have the taste for good books, and will not be acquired by the rest of the generation."

The London *Spectator* is inclined to dispute some of these conclusions, and while conceding that "there is a distinct tendency to neglect reading—that is, the study of serious or important literature—noticeable among men and women of the present day," it avers that Mr. Lang's indictment of the newspaper is altogether too severe. It says:

"There are, no doubt, victims of the 'newspaper habit' who would be infinitely better employed—tho some men, indeed, are never well employed—in reading Milton and Bacon. . . . But there are other men who read newspapers in preference to books, and on what ground are you to condemn them? Suppose an avowed reader of newspapers to say to a reader of books: 'You say that no man can afford to neglect the treasures of the literature of the past, and you tell me that in reading newspapers I occupy my mind with futile details. I answer that altho I grant that every man's mind must be the better for an acquaintance with the best poetry and prose men have written, still what absorbs me most is the history of what is going on to-day. Why do you insist that I must read about what men have done in the past and must neglect what men are doing to-day? Here I have, in the columns of the newspaper you despise, a record of what my fellow creatures, alive and about me, are doing and saying and thinking. On what grounds do you claim that this record ought not to interest me? That record is, in fact, the book I choose to read. Your taste is different, and you choose another book, that is all.' The 'reader of books' must admit the force of the argument. As a fact, of course, the serious student of contemporary history does not, and could not afford to, neglect the literature of the past; he must study other ages to get the perspective of his own. But tho he would be well advised to make his study of 'books proper' as comprehensive as possible, it would be absurd to claim that he is wrong in regarding the newspaper as a kind of book, and in devoting time to reading it."

NOTES.

THE art-publishing business of Mr. R. H. Russell, of New York, has been acquired by Harper & Brothers.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S new novel, "Lady Rose's Daughter," is to be dramatized by "George Fleming" (Miss Constance Fletcher).

SINCE the publication of her first book, "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Miss Alice Caldwell Hegan has become Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice. A reference to "Miss" Rice, in our Book Review Department, was made in error.

AT the annual meeting of the Federation of the Alliance Française in the United States Dr. W. R. Harper, of Chicago University, was elected to succeed James H. Hyde as president of the society. It was decided to invite Jules Clarétie, director of the Comédie Française of Paris, to give the next course of lectures in this country under the auspices of the Federation.

The Bookman's April list of the six best-selling books of the past month is as follows:

1. The Pit.—Norris.
2. The Virginian.—Wister.
3. Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son.—Lorimer.
4. Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.—Hegan.
5. The Leopard's Spots.—Dixon.
6. The Spenders.—Wilson.

IN an article appearing in our pages about three months ago and bearing the title, "Hall Caine on the Free Library Movement," the statement was made: "Mr. Hall Caine has interested himself deeply during past years in the Free Library movement. By his own personal efforts, as well as by his influence as a Manx legislator, he was instrumental in inducing Andrew Carnegie to establish libraries throughout the Isle of Man." The accuracy of this statement is challenged by Mr. Joseph Johnson in *The Isle of Man Times*. It seems that Mr. Carnegie last June made to Hall Caine "an important and most generous proposal relating to libraries in the Isle of Man," but that the proposal has not yet been acted upon. There is only one free library in the Isle of Man, the one in Douglas, opened about fifteen years ago.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A MALADY OF GREAT AUTHORS.

An examination into the physiological and pathological cases of De Quincey, Carlyle, and Browning is given in an interesting volume, "Biographic Clinics," by Dr. George M. Gould, of Philadelphia. The method which the writer employs is to glean from the autobiographic details left by these men such clinical facts as might have been collected by the life-long observation of a family physician, and to deduce from these the cause of the ailments that entered as such powerfully determining factors into their life, character, and work. Dr. Gould asserts that the afflictions of all three arose from an identical cause —eye-strain. In the case of De Quincey the deduction is interesting from the fact that no record of eye disease is to be found. Says Dr. Gould:

"Without a scrap of evidence as to the existence of eye-strain, a study of the clinical biography of De Quincey by a competent oculist should convince him that the mystery of De Quincey's life and disease, 'the key to the original cause,' as he puts it, of his suffering, was reflex ocular neurosis. Why, then, did his eyes not pain him and suffer? It is one of the greatest of unutilized truths, long known, strangely ignored, that in the vast majority of cases of eye-strain the morbid results of the astigmatism, etc., are not felt in the eyes. It is perfectly explainable why this is so. The value of the eye so overtops that of almost any other organ that the reflex results of its unphysiologic function must be shunted anywhere except back to the eye itself."

From an examination of De Quincey's portrait, the author discovers that he "had what the American oculist calls 'exophoria,' and the European names 'insufficiency of the interni.' It is not squint or strabismus, at least not permanently that; but, so far as symptoms go, it is infinitely worse than permanent divergence. The eye, or one eye, is not always divergent, or turned out, but only when attention and 'fixation' are not aroused." Had De Quincey been afflicted with a divergent eye, "it would have been blind, amblyopic, or its visual activity psychically ignored." Muscular strain necessary to correct vision was resorted to until De Quincey's later years, when, as we learn by the testimony of a member of his family, he used but one eye when reading and writing, the other "being invariably closed." Having thus settled the diagnosis, the author accounts for De Quincey's use of opium by its effect in producing myosis, or narrowing of the pupil to a "pin-point" diameter. This would also greatly aid him in shutting out the confusing rays or diffusion-circles caused by astigmatism, and would thus, in a way, make his vision better. Unconsciously this fact may also have aided in the addiction to the opium habit itself. Up to the age of sixty-two he was able to preserve binocular vision, but at an expense to his nervous and digestional system which was essentially the cause of his opium habit and of all his suffering.

A review of the symptoms of Carlyle's sufferings shows, so the writer affirms, that they did not result from any organic disease—no "morbid tissue-changes or lesions," for such pathologic conditions do not disappear suddenly at sixty years of age and leave one free for twenty-five more. Says the author, after recounting the history of Carlyle's sufferings, and of his various breakdowns:

"There is no working hypothesis except that of eye-strain that will explain all these things. After each day's work, each essay, each volume, each entire work, there was the need of rest, the increase of poignant complaint, the exhaustion of despair. . . . After each was the sickness of weariness, the . . . appalling lack of energy. But Carlyle knew he was not dull. . . . Intellectual activity did not tire him—it was only intellectual activity plus reading or writing."

The case of Browning has not the morbid interest of the two already described, for his ailment seems scarcely to have affected the quality of his writing or the even temper of his life. Yet his case in its general features seems to Dr. Gould to correspond with those of De Quincey and Carlyle. Says the writer:

"He was a man without organic disease, living a temperate life of ease; and yet in the prime of life, with every attempt at reading, writing, or correcting proofs he found himself with headaches and vertigo. Immediate relief came by stopping near use of the eyes, by walking, etc. Nothing can be more certain than that a man with such symptoms is suffering from reflex ocular neurosis."

The other eminent sufferers from eye-strain described by Dr. Gould in this book are Darwin and Huxley. Says *The Dial* (Chicago) in reviewing Dr. Gould's work:

"The lay reader queries whether Dr. Gould does not push his theory pretty far; but at any rate his book is suggestive and helpful. A very beneficent, practical application of his ideas would be, as he points out, the printing of all books, were it feasible, in white ink on black paper, and also the doing away with gaudy gilt picture-frames. Eye-strain would thus be materially lessened."

SOME MORE PECULIARITIES OF RADIUM.

RADIUM continues to be the subject of interesting experiment on the part of both chemists and physicists. In the course of a communication just made to the Paris Academy of Sciences by Professor and Madame Curie, the former stated, according to a cable despatch to the New York *Sun* (March 25), that this substance continuously emits heat without combustion, without chemical change of any kind, and without any change in its molecular structure, which remains spectroscopically identical after many months. Says the report:

"He found further that radium maintains its own temperature at a point 1.5° Centigrade above its surroundings. This is equivalent to saying that the actual quantity of heat evolved is such that the pure radium salt would melt more than its own weight of ice every hour, or that half a pound of radium salt would evolve in one hour heat equal to that produced by burning one-third of a cubic foot of hydrogen gas, this evolution of heat going on constantly for indefinite periods, leaving the salt at the end of months of activity just as potent as it was at the beginning.

"The world is thus made acquainted with a heat sufficient to raise mercury in a thermometer 2.7° F., the output of which is maintained indefinitely without any visible compensation to the heat-giving body. It is not to be supposed, however, that perpetual motion has been at last discovered. Physicists do not doubt that the effect brought to the knowledge of M. Curie has a cause, and investigation of that cause is regarded as being full of promise for the future."

Hypotheses of the cause of this apparent creation of energy continue to be made. One of the first was that radium and other radioactive substances absorb gravitational energy and that their curious behavior is due to this fact. Recent experiments by Geigel and Forch seem to show, however, that such absorption, if it exists at all, is extremely small. The experimenters proceeded by weighing masses of lead near which were placed quantities of radioactive material, on the theory that if this material absorbs the energy of gravity its presence should effect an apparent alteration in weight. *The Electrical Review*, abstracting an article in the *Physikalische Zeitschrift* (Leipsic), says that "Geigel was not able to detect any difference in weight in any of his weighings. Herr Carl Forch has repeated this work, using a more sensitive balance and conditions more favorable to detect a difference. A telescope was used to watch the balance. The radioactive material used in Forch's work was contained in glass tubes, and by arranging these in groups he was able to obtain a layer of active material twenty square centimeters (about three square inches) in area and from three to six millimeters (one-eighth to one-quarter inch) thick. This was placed about fifteen millimeters under

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the lead, which was weighed. Observations were made and repeated a number of times, the results of which showed a deflection corresponding to about one two-hundred and fiftieth of a milligram, or, relatively to the lead mass, 1 part in 25,000,000. These results are believed to show that with the radioactive substance used in this case, at least, there was no absorption of gravitational energy greater than the figure given."

The chemists, on their part, have been trying to find out what are the relations of radium to other elements, to what chemical group it belongs, and what is its position in the so-called "periodic system" in which all the elements have been arranged. Two German physicists, Messrs. Runge and Precht, have attempted to get at this information through the spectroscope. Says the *Revue Scientifique:*

"The authors prove especially that the most intense lines of the spark-spectrum of radium are rigorously analogous to the strongest lines of barium, and to the corresponding lines of its congeners magnesium, calcium, and strontium.

"These last form groups of three pairs of lines, whose distances apart, in the case of the different elements, increase proportionately to the atomic weight. . . . Generally speaking, the authors put forward the theorem that in each group of related elements the atomic weight is proportional to a whole power of the distance in question. The value of the atomic weight of radium, thus calculated, is 257.8, a much greater value than that assigned by Madame Curie. . . . This larger value of the atomic weight of radium appears the more probable, in that it explains better the ease with which the element splits into electrons, as shown by its radioactivity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO RESTORE DECAYED TISSUES.

A METHOD of rejuvenating decayed tissues that would be applicable to the human body would be worth a good many fortunes. Investigations along this line have been described at a recent sitting of the Academie Française by Prof. Lucien Daniel, but the process followed with success by Professor Daniel is only thus far practicable upon plant life. "However," says a writer in *The Scientific American Supplement*, "being so successful here, he may be tempted to essay further experiments, which will realize the dream of the early alchemists, and eventually confer upon the human family eternal youth without the aid of the fabled fountain." The writer goes on:

"Much as we poor mortals may regret the impossibility of his transfusing new life into our dying frames, we may yet find it interesting, if not hopeful, to follow the various steps pursued by Professor Daniel in counteracting the appearances of age which present such a marked characteristic in the whole organic world. He points out conclusively that with the help of various expedients the peculiar properties of plants may be considerably altered.

"Thus the ordinary florist with his sheltered conservatory may and does, by the application of heat and moisture, advance or retard the blooming time of plants. In certain plants it is also possible to promote a second blossoming and a second fruition in the same year, as with roses and strawberries. Furthermore, Daniel investigated the effects of grafting upon plants, and to what extent the nature of the scion wood was changed. He grafted tobacco upon the tomato; whereby the tobacco plant became, instead of an annual, a biennial plant; but the tobacco plant did not bloom until the second year. Having experimented with various sorts of beans, grafting one upon another, he finally obtained the seed of a new variety of bean which bloomed and bore fruit twice in the same year.

"The question of rejuvenation now occupied his attention, and he entered upon it with all the more zest, since till now no one had attempted to build up failing strength or vigor in plants or to make young and fresh such parts as threatened to decay and die, by grafting them upon youthful and thriving plants. In this case he worked with a plant which is found in the botanical gardens of Europe and America and is one of the first to bloom in the spring, the *Scopolia carniolica.* It belongs to the same family as the night shade, the potato, the belladonna, the hyoscyamus (henbane), and the tomato.

"This plant, the *Scopolia carniolica*, having borne its fruit, begins to die as early as the month of May. But at this time the tomato is just beginning to develop and grows extraordinarily strong. At this period Daniel grafted the dying shoots of the *Scopolia* upon the young tomato; and in spite of the appearances of old age shown in the scion before the grafting, after they had set new life began to spring up, new sprouts to shoot forth new branches put out leaves, and all became green and vigorous. Indeed, some of them blossomed again and bore fruit as in the early spring."

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD AND THE LEVEES.

THE recent floods of the Mississippi and the failure of some of the levees have led to renewed criticism of the levee system and of the engineers who planned it. Says the New York *Times*, one of these critics (March 23):

"One can not help feeling that there is cause for humiliation as well as for sorrow in the too familiar stories of widespread disaster that are now coming from so many parts of the great delta. Year after year enormous sums are expended in building and rebuilding these levees, and year after year they prove inadequate when they are tested by the inevitable spring floods. Of course the problem of restraining a river of such a size and with such a bed as the Mississippi is one of the utmost difficulty, and not equaled any where else in the world, perhaps; but American engineers are not accustomed to admit the existence of physical impossibilities, and they have been at work on this particular problem, now, for a long while, with results by no means impressive—except in their expense accounts. How long will it be before they admit that the best levees they can make are inadequate, and proceed with the devising of a system altogether different for attaining the desired end? We surely ought to be able, somehow, to avoid an annual tax of really frightful dimensions."

A defense of the system is undertaken by *Engineering News* (March 26), which remarks of this extract from *The Times* that "it would be difficult to crowd into the above space a greater amount of misinformation than is there conveyed." In the first place, the writer says, the levee engineers have been anticipating a record flood for several years, but lack of sufficient funds has hampered them in preparing for it. Inadequate as the levees are to protect against the abnormally high floods of every four to nine years, they withstand well the ordinary high water and so are well worth what they cost. Even when they overflow, the actual losses are local and much less than the casual newspaper-reader would be led to believe. The writer concludes:

"In thus defending the levee system and the engineers who have carried it forward to its present stage, we do not by any means claim that it is perfect in its present condition or that such overflows as those of the present year are likely to be a permanent condition in the lower Mississippi valley. The levee system is admittedly incomplete. It is being gradually added to year by year as the money for the work becomes available, and eventually the entire alluvial region will be protected by embankments high enough and strong enough to keep out the greatest floods."

Of *The Times's* assertion that the levee system must ultimately be changed for some better method of flood-protection, the writer says:

"The idea is strongly rooted in the popular mind that reservoir construction on the headwaters is the proper remedy for these great floods. . . . No such illusions are likely to affect the man who actually sees the lower Mississippi 'on the rampage.' The maximum volume of flow in the Mississippi below the mouths of the Arkansas and White rivers in the flood of 1897 was set at 1,740,000 cubic feet per second by Major Starling. Comparing this flow with the volume of water which will be stored by the new Croton dam, nearly the largest artificial reservoir of water

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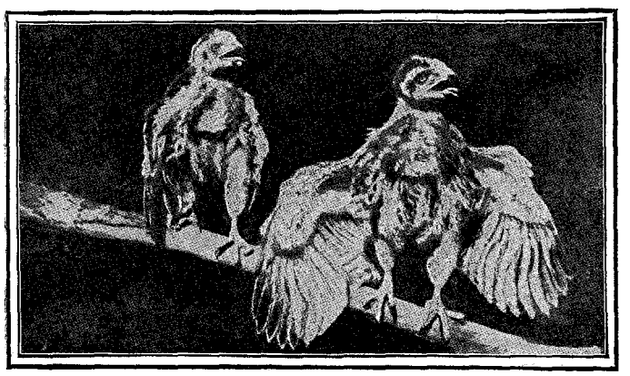
ever created, we find that the Mississippi flow would fill the reservoir behind that great dam in less than 41 minutes. Even if there were in that part of the Mississippi valley from which its floods come geological and topographical conditions suited to the construction of immense reservoirs (which is not the case), the cost of their construction would make the task wholly impracticable. Using a similar comparison, with the cost of the new Croton dam as a standard, Major Starling showed, in his book before referred to, that the reservoir construction to lower the Mississippi flood heights a single foot—if reservoirs could be built as advantageously as in the Croton valley—would cost fourteen times as much as the cost of raising the whole levee system one foot in height."

BIRDS PHOTOGRAPHED BY THEMSELVES.

THAT birds may be made to take their own photographs, or those of other birds, and that results may thus be obtained that are likely to add materially to our knowledge of natural history, is asserted by a writer in *Popular Mechanics*. He says:

"Making birds take their own pictures is the latest and most fascinating practise of the ornithologists. By this new process some new and remarkable pictures have been obtained, one of which is shown in the accompanying illustration. The birds are two young chicken-hawks, unconsciously photographed by their



YOUNG HAWKS PHOTOGRAPHED BY MOTHER HAWK.
Courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago).

mother just as she was starting to feed them. The man who arranged the camera for the use of Mrs. Hawk was Robert Hegner, 9203 Pleasant Avenue, Chicago. He was disappointed that the mother did not get her physiognomy in the picture. Probably she was too bashful, but like all mothers she would never miss the chance of getting her babies photographed. . . . . .

"This process of bird photography is as simple as it is interesting. The camera simply takes the place of a trap, only that it does not imprison or harm the bird. The best results are obtained by placing the camera near the nest. A string is stretched from the shutter-release across the nest, and when the bird steps on or into the nest it pulls the string and takes a snapshot. Even after the young birds are able to leave their abodes they often make the nests their headquarters and return there to get the food brought by the parent bird. This is especially true of hawks and other of the larger birds that build their homes in trees. It was through this weakness for the nest that the splendid picture of the two young hawks, as they are about to be fed, was obtained by Mr. Hegner. Of course the process of taking nest pictures is greatly simplified when the nest is on the ground.

"But the nest is not at all an essential in making birds take their own pictures. They may be made to photograph themselves in the fields, in the yard, on the eaves of houses, on fences, and nearly everywhere, by merely baiting the piece of string that leads from the shutter. One late device is to place a piece of fat at the end of a wire electrically connected to the shutter of the camera. Timid birds, like the thrush, will approach the bait and pick it up. At once the shutter is moved by this action and an instantaneous exposure is obtained.

"To get photos of nocturnal birds the wire is arranged to light a little magnesium as it releases the shutter. Still another method of getting the pictures of birds in their natural elements is for the photographer to operate the camera himself from a hiding-place by means of a string or a long rubber tube. The tube is used where the shutter has a pneumatic release. Food is spread on the ground to attract the birds. By this process the photographer can watch the action of the bird and take the picture at the most desired moment. However, the best results have been obtained by the trap process of making the birds take their own photographs."

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF STEAM TRACTION IN SWEDEN.

THE substitution of electricity for steam over the entire railway system of a country is a huge undertaking, yet something of the kind seems likely to be carried out in Sweden. *The Electrical World and Engineer*, in speaking of the project, regrets that the United States is not to be the first to carry out so interesting a project. It says:

"That country [Sweden] has already been the scene of large activity in power-transmission operation, and considering the lack of an adequate coal supply even for operating the railroads, there is good reason for working the water-powers to their utmost. The present project contemplates the operation of the national railway system by electric traction, ultimately in its entirety. At first only sections would be transformed, and then as locomotives needed replacement electric locomotives would take their place, so that without the burden of an immediate heavy investment, and without the scrapping of valuable material, the change will be made complete. It is proposed to press into service both water-powers and the extensive peat-beds that are here and there found and which lie scattered, so that by utilizing both sources the distances of transmission will not be excessive even from the standpoint of present practise. Mr. Dahlander, the engineer who has made the preliminary report, figures out a net annual saving of about two million dollars a year by the change, a sum approximately equal to the entire motive-power expense on the electrical system; and in addition the importation of coal for railway purposes will become unnecessary, which from the governmental standpoint is very desirable.

"The project, as a whole, strikes one as singularly sane and reasonable. It does not attempt the extraordinary, nor does it pass beyond the conservative limits of present practise. In fact it is conspicuous for the absence of sensational features of any kind. . . . . .

"We have done marvels in this country in the development of electric traction for certain purposes and along certain canonical lines, but tho the larger work has been discussed and proposed nothing has yet come of it. There is a great gap that yawns between the best and most extensive interurban road and the most modest of railway systems. Not long ago we had occasion to comment on a paper by Mr. Vanderbilt dealing with this larger problem of electric traction. From his standpoint the outlook was not encouraging, and it is safe to say that it will remain discouraging until we are ready to cut our coat according to the cloth and treat a trunk line as a distinct entity having characteristics of its own, and not merely as a bigger street-car line to be operated in the good old way or left to its fate. We trust that the Swedish project will be pushed to a final development and to construction, tho it is a bit annoying to think of the first point being scored away from home."

Electric Test of the Beginnings of Life.—According to a method invented by Augustus Waller, we may discover whether or not life exists in a tissue or an organism by observing certain electric reactions that do not take place after death. Waller has recently been applying this method to discover at what exact time a hen's egg begins to display signs of life within it. According to a report read before the London Royal Society, this period varied from twenty-four to sixty-two hours after the beginning of incubation. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique:*

"Eggs older than this all gave the reaction, except one twelve

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days old; but the absence of the reaction was explained when it was broken and found to be spoiled. The exceptions all confirmed the rule, and the rule is that from the earlier period of development of the egg the reaction that characterizes life is present, while it is absent when the development fails or is arrested."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHARACTER READING FROM PHYSICAL SIGNS.

AN interesting investigation that has been going on for six years past under the guidance of Prof. Karl Pearson was described by him in a recent lecture at the Royal Institution, London. Professor Pearson and his colleagues have set themselves the task of trying to associate external physical characteristics with moral attributes, if possible. Says a writer in *The British Medical Journal:*

"For six years he had been obtaining facts from observations on school children, and he had now 6,000 records, half being of boys and half of girls. The observations on boys were, however, the only ones which had been classified. The folk-beliefs of different countries were also worthy of scrutiny. For instance, as far as he was aware, the color of Judas Iscariot's hair was not recorded, and yet by the old masters Judas was painted with red hair and in directions for passion plays his representative was ordered a red wig. This he supposed was to be connected with the traditional belief that red-haired people were more inclined to vice than others. Similarly blue-eyed people were said to be good, round-faced people to be foolish, and long-headed people to be shrewd. His method was to formulate charts that could be filled in with a great number of selected characteristics, and to circulate these widely among schools of every grade. In some cases the results bore out tradition wonderfully well, but in others there was great discrepancy. Conscientiousness was least found among dark-eyed people and most among blue-eyed. In association with the color of the hair it decreased in the stages of red, fair, brown, dark, and black. Red-haired boys were more quick-tempered and more delicate, dark-haired more sullen and less delicate. There seemed to be a good deal in the attempt to read character by handwriting, and the investigation of 600 specimens indicated that bad writing afforded a warning note. In regard to the association of a large head with intelligence, data from 1,000 Cambridge undergraduates showed that on the whole the head was longest in those who took first-class honors and shortest in 'poll' men, but there was not enough correlation to render prediction possible. It was definitely found that a capacity for athletics in a boy involved also an appreciably higher intelligence, and the converse also held true. The tendency was for the athletic boy to be healthy, intelligent, quick-tempered, self-conscious, noisy above the average, and distinctly popular. The real fool and oaf were, he believed, certainly to be found in the field—but always looking on. Many of Professor Pearson's conclusions would receive strenuous opposition if a plebiscite were taken. Clear handwriting, for example, may signify moral excellence, but illegible penmanship has been more generally correlated in the popular mind with high intellectual development. It is more probably a family trait like an aptitude for outline drawing, and it certainly is characteristic of certain families, not all the members of which are paragons of virtue. Moreover, taking the individual, variations occur in the legibility and especially in the evenness of his writing in correspondence with defects of physical health or with times of mental stress. Similarly it would not be generally held, we imagine, that athletic boys were more healthy than the non-athletic so much as that the healthy boys were more inclined to athletics."

The Juice of Typhoid Bacilli as a Typhoid Cure.—Press despatches affirm that Dr. Allan Macfadyen, director of the Jenner Institute in London, has obtained an anti-typhoid serum by expressing the juice from typhoid bacilli, first rendering them brittle by freezing them with liquid air. Says a despatch to *The Sun* (New York):

"Dr. Macfadyen found that by crushing the microscopic cells of the typhoid bacillus in liquid air the intercellular juices can be obtained apart from their living organism, and that these juices are highly toxic. By injecting them in small, repeated doses into a living animal its blood-serum is rendered powerfully antitoxic and bactericidal: that is to say, it becomes an antidote alike to living typhoid bacteria and to the poison that may be extracted therefrom. . . . . .

"Regarding the crushing of bacteria the question naturally arises by what unimaginable accuracy of grinding can these infinitesimal organisms be broken so as to release their intercellular toxins. The answer that the crushing is done in liquid air does not explain the whole of the marvel, for it is known that the intense cold of liquid air does not affect the vitality of bacteria, but when thus frozen hard they become brittle, and, notwithstanding their almost inconceivable minuteness, can be completely broken up by trituration and will under no subsequent conditions show a sign of bacterial growth."

The Passing of the Wires.—The dismal forebodings of those who fear that wireless telegraphy is doomed to failure are evidently not shared by *The Electrical World and Engineer*. In a leading editorial this paper derides those who take this view, and points out to them that over short distances the newer method is even now replacing the old. Says the writer:

"Those who have attended the despatch of wireless telegraph messages across the Atlantic have described the use of wool in the ears in order to deaden the sound caused by the disruptive discharge across the gap, that sets the ether in a tingle and might burst an ear-drum, so violent is the shock to the auditory organs. According to the wireless advocates this plugging of the ears with wool has been characteristic also of cable managers in regard to the news of wireless work; and we do not think they are likely to find much material for sympathetic comment in the remarks of Mr. George Gray Ward at the annual meeting of the Commercial Cable interests. That veteran cable manager maintained his cheery and optimistic attitude in addressing the stockholders and said: 'Nothing has occurred since I last addressed you to cause us to modify the conservative estimate then expressed, and which I confidently repeat, that telegraphy by means of wires has little to fear from the competition of telegraphy without wires. For the benefit of those who do not share my confidence, I may say that the etheric waves will be as obedient to us as to anybody if it should ever be found practicable to dispense with cables and wires.' . . . . . .

"By one of those coincidences of which all history is full, it happened that just as Mr. Ward was standing up for cables, the first cable should be abandoned for wireless methods within view of the room where he was speaking—namely, the Government cable from Fort Wadsworth across the harbor to Sandy Hook. Not much of a stretch, perhaps, but still a cable, lying where some of the earliest cablework in this country was done. As a matter of fact, the claim for the first supersession of cable by wireless might be made for the Guadeloupe-Martinique service, where the volcanic eruptions have broken all the cables, sunk the cable ship, and rendered the wireless essential for communication."

The latest press reports from England, which announce that the London *Times* is now printing daily despatches "by Marconigraph," lend force to this view of the subject.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE possible effect of wireless-telegraphy sending-stations upon the metal pipes and framework of modern high buildings is discussed by *The Electrical Review*. Says this paper: "We have here vertical conductors of a height approximating those of the usual sending wire, and should the electrical constants of this pipe give it a period of oscillation approximating that impressed upon it from the sending-station, will not this pipe become 'charged' and who can tell with what effects? The probable effect of a powerful wireless telegraph sending-station within a large city certainly seems to be a question deserving of the most careful and thorough consideration."

THE life of an express-locomotive in England, according to the *Echo des Mines* (Paris), is estimated at 25 years; that of a freight-locomotive at 26, that of an ordinary passenger-engine at 25, and that of a switch-engine at 27. "In the United States the life of an express-locomotive is 18 years, of a freight-engine 16 years, of a passenger-engine 19 years, and of a switch-engine 22 years. In 18 years, however, the American machine has run 2,000,000 miles—double the average travel of an English locomotive. . . . In other words, the American engines live hard and therefore die young. In France locomotives really live to old age; the average life is 29 years."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WAS THE UNIVERSE CREATED FOR MAN?

ALFRED RUSSEL WALLACE'S revival of the theory that this earth is at the center of the stellar universe, and is the only habitable globe [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 21 and 28], has aroused great interest in the religious world. In many quarters his pronouncement is hailed as a vindication of the older forms of Biblical interpretation and Christian belief. "Science," observes the Boston *Pilot* (Rom. Cath.), "has apparently turned upon her tracks, as she has a way of doing, and has left her infidel votaries in the lurch." *The Evangelical Messenger* (Cleveland) observes that if Dr. Wallace's conclusions are true, "then the Mosaic cosmogony, which makes the earth the central theater of divine activity, and the scene of the display of God's highest wisdom, love, and energy, man, the culminating form of living organisms, and hence properly also the theater of redemption, which is the ultimate manifestation of the glory of God, is strictly scientific." The same paper continues:

"Man, created in the image of God, endowed with immortality, and capable of becoming a partaker of the divine nature, is the one being who is at once a part of the created universe, and able to stand apart from it and make it the object of his contemplation and study. He is at once the interpretation and realization of the Creator's purpose and the interpreter of the universe. In his body matter reaches its finest fiber and its noblest function as the organ of an intelligent, self-volitionating spirit. In his spirit creation reaches the summit of creaturely excellence, the nearest approach to the Creator Himself, infinite from what God is in the infinite. And in redemption, accomplished through the incarnation by and atonement through the Son of God, as the result of divine love, the earth with its crowning creature, man, becomes the center of divine interest and solicitude. As far as we can understand, there could not be even in Orion, or in heaven, a more perfect or sublime revelation of the ethical glory of God than was given on Calvary. Here we walk along the summits of the mountain peaks of divine revelation to a creature. Sinai, Horeb, Calvary, and Olivet mark the sky line of the universe, where the material universe touches the illimitable heavens."

An editorial writer in the Cincinnati *Herald and Presbyter* declares:

"The pendulum of scientific investigation which seemed not long ago to be swinging away from evangelical religion is evidently swinging back, and coming, more and more, into harmony with what is revealed in the Word of God. We welcome the reaction not for the sake of our holy religion, for it is impregnable, but for the sake of the scientists. Realizing man's place in the universe, they ought to believe in him who became a man in order to save our fallen race and to give the universe a conception of the attributes of God far beyond any that is revealed in the revolutions of suns and systems, in what has been called 'the harmony of the spheres.'"

Many of the religious papers are non-committal in discussing this matter. *The Independent* warns preachers and theologians to use Dr. Wallace's arguments "with caution." And the Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) comments:

"The learned Alfred Russel Wallace—whose merits as a scholar are obscured by that invincible popular illusion which sees in him only a hazy double to Darwin—certainly constructed a pretty fabric of argument when he set out to prove by astronomy that our earth is the central body of the physical universe. But it is obvious that his data are not sufficient to establish a conclusive proof, and even more obvious that if his proposition was proved, he would still be far away from the ultimate aim of his reasoning—to show a scientific probability that God's chief creational purpose converged on our planet. There is no tie by which to connect such a premise and such a conclusion, for we have no means of knowing that God would prefer the central planet of the universe above a minor one for working out the supreme problem of His creative plan. For ourselves we do thoroughly believe that man, as he lives just here on this tiny earth, is in essence and possibilities the most sublime existence in all the range of non-divine being—the chief love and delight of God. But it is a far more satisfying assurance of that fact which can be drawn from the direct word of the Father and from the instinctive sense within us of our own dignity, than we shall acquire from any of the deductions of astronomy. However, Dr. Wallace has put ready to our hands an excellent fencing foil for use against those illogical sophists who think to minimize man by minimizing the caravansary that for a brief time entertains him, and for this service gratitude may accumulate around his memory in generations long after he has passed to understand this profound problem better at the real center of the spiritual universe."

The Rev. Frederick Campbell, D.Sc., has the following to say, in the New York *Observer* (Presb.), in rebuttal of Dr. Wallace's conclusions:

"The Bible recognizes the plurality of worlds; when it speaks of heaven it commonly employs the plural word, 'heavens.' 'The Father's house' includes 'many mansions,' and that they are inhabited has been proved again and again by angelic visitations to this world. Heaven is not one world, but all worlds—all but this one, morally detached from the universe, but not strangely the object of the supreme solicitude of the Son of God, who came that he might 'gather together in one all things both which are in heaven and which are on earth,' and thus by his atoning work close up the great breach. To die and be saved is to be released from earthly confines, and to be given a bounding freedom among the exalted beings with whom the starry universe teems. But to die and be lost is to be 'cast into outer darkness,' as the Savior himself teaches. And if it should be that astronomy has found heaven in the stars, it is not unreasonable to think of hell as located among those regions described by Professor Wallace as 'dark patches in the heavens, where hardly any stars are visible, and those seen are projected on intensely dark background,' a region beyond 'the outer limits of the starry universe.'"

A PROPHET OF UNITARIANISM.

A BIOGRAPHY of more than ordinary importance has recently appeared in the life of William Ellery Channing, by John White Chadwick. Apart from the singular charm of Dr. Chadwick's style, the character of Channing and his eminence in the list of great divines who figured in the controversies of the earlier part of the nineteenth century make this biography well worthy of notice.

Channing was a native of Newport, and the biographer gives us some interesting descriptions of that place as Channing knew it during his boyhood, when it was "bright with the red of English uniforms and the white and gold of our gay French allies," and "distinguished by the presence of Washington and Rochambeau walking up the long wharf together to their joint reception in the town." One feels the human sympathy of the narrator when he tells us that the boys learned to swim by disobediently running away from the eyes of stern parents; that they were detected by the wet ends of their hair, and duly whipped; but that Channing, being an obedient boy, escaped the whipping, but never learned to swim, whereat he sorrowed all his life.

The biography traces Channing through his school and college career. A spasm of asceticism and quite too severe bodily discipline resulted in spoiling the sunny health of his childhood, and he never recovered normal physical strength. But this was a day when sickliness and godliness were not as clearly differentiated as they are now. When Channing entered the ministry, finding his first pastorate in Boston, the schism between Unitarian and Trinitarian Congregationalists had not begun. He seems to have retained later than many of his Unitarian compeers the principal foundations of a supernatural faith. He assumed the unity of the Bible, but argued for a process of dis-

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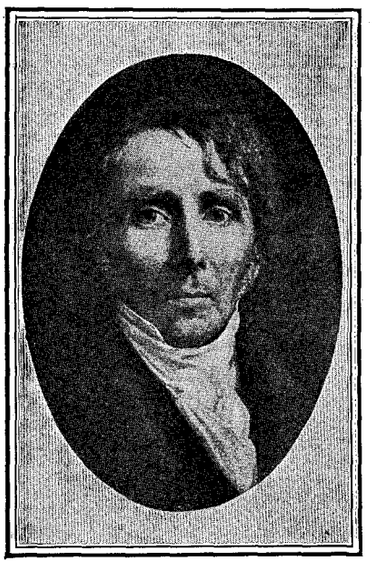
crimination, holding that the more obscure passages should be interpreted by those that were clearer, and those that were repugnant by those that were acceptable to reason and the religious nature. As his biographer remarks: "So much of the Bible was inspired as appealed to his moral and religious sensibility."

Tho Channing at length joined the Unitarian exodus, he seems to have always been of the opinion that this schism was unnecessary. The difference between the two camps seemed to him properly to have been very much a question of vocabulary, tho he repudiated the essence of the Calvinistic system. The truth was that Channing doubted whether anybody really held the implications of Calvinism sincerely. He said in his early ministry:

"Trinitarians, indeed, are apt to suppose themselves at an immeasurable distance from Unitarians. The reason I think is that they are surrounded with a mist of obscure phraseology. Were this mist dispersed, I believe they would be surprised at discovering their proximity to Unitarians, and would learn that they had been wasting their hostility on a band of friends and brothers."



WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING,
At the age of *fifty-nine*.
Courtesy of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Among the estimates of Channing gathered in Mr. Chadwick's volume is the following from William Lloyd Garrison:

"He certainly had no ardor of soul, but a mild and steady warmth of character appears to have been natural to him. I do not now think that he was timid in a condemnatory sense; but his circumspection was almost excessive, his veneration large, and distrust of himself rather than fear of others, led him to appear to shrink from an uncompromising application of the principles that he cherished. In the theological arena he exhibited more courage than elsewhere; yet, even there, he was far from being boldly aggressive, for controversy was not to his taste. In striving to be catholic and magnanimous, he was led to apologize for those who deserved severe condemnation. He was ever reluctant to believe that men sin wilfully, and therefore preferred to attack sin in the abstract than to deal with it personally."

Channing seems to have felt even in his day the weight of the world's social inequalities, and many of his utterances on social questions sound extremely modern. For example:

"Mightier powers than institutions have come into play among us,—the judgments, the opinions, the feelings of the many; all the hopes of stability that do not rest on the progress of the many must perish." "The present selfish, dissocial system must give way." "No man has seized the grand peculiarity of the present age who does not see in it the means and material of a vast and beneficent social change; . . . a mighty revolution not to stop until new ties shall have taken the place of those which have hitherto connected the human race. I have no fear of revolutions. . . . What exists troubles me more than what is to come." "Society ought to be troubled, to be shaken, yea, convulsed, until the solemn debt to the poor and ignorant is paid."

Dr. Chadwick thinks that if Channing were to return to us he would be less interested in our material progress, in our electric improvements and new machines than in the increase of the divine amenities of Christian charity, and the growth of cooperation and spiritual interests generally. He closes his interesting book with this passage:

"It is impossible for any one to study Channing long and carefully and not feel that if, from any height, he sees and knows the present order of the world, he finds the realization of his hopes far less in the spread of those particular opinions which received his intellectual assent than in the softening of sectarian animosities, the diminution of sectarian zeal, the kinder mutual regard of different bodies of believers, the enlarging sympathy of the world's great religions, and the labors of those men who are doing what they can to lessen party spirit, to improve social conditions, and to uphold, in spite of proud contempt and rancorous opposition, the things that make for peace."

The Boston *Christian Register*, the representative journal of the Unitarians, has the following suggestive comment on Channing, in an extended review of this book:

"Channing's thoughts have so far become our intellectual currency that we meet them with no thrilling surprise, and yet a further word here asks for utterance. In a suggestive passage Mr. Chadwick distinguishes between Channing's beliefs and his principles, the doctrines he occasionally expounded and the gospel he constantly intoned. The distinction is apparent, and the relation of the two to our minds is an obvious contrast. The doctrines exercise little of the spell of their first enunciation. They are not novel; and, in the growth of thought, we have, to some extent, departed from them. But Channing's principles—the dignity of human nature, the rights of reason, the rights of conscience, personal and spiritual freedom—on which his doctrines were ever lifted, how of these? Dare we disown them? Have we advanced beyond them? Certainly, they have not been conspicuous of late; but, meeting them again after the darkness and horror of recent years, they may well bring to us the joy of sunrise after arctic night. Of these principles our author is an apostle, and his book a fervid proclamation."

The revival of interest in Channing, who died more than sixty years ago, has recently found expression in Boston by the erection of a statue to him in a prominent location in the Public Gardens.

RELIGIOUS SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CZAR'S DECREE.

THE religious bearings of the manifesto issued by the Czar of Russia are being pretty thoroughly discussed in the American church papers, and some interesting facts in relation to religious conditions in Russia are elicited. The clause in the new decree which attracts most attention is that in which the Czar declares: "We . . . have deemed it expedient to strengthen and decree the undeviating observance of the principles of tolerance laid down by the fundamental laws of the Russian empire, which, recognizing the Orthodox Church as the ruling one, grant to all of our subjects of other religions, and to all foreign persuasions, freedom of creed and worship, in accordance with their rites." This paragraph, which has all the appearance of inaugurating an important reform, marks in reality merely a continuation of the *status quo*. Says *The Outlook*:

"Mohammedans have had their mosques, Jews their synagogs, and Roman Catholics and Lutherans their churches in Russia for many years, and have worshiped in them, according to their respective creeds and rites, without let or hindrance. The thing that is denied in Russia is the right of an Orthodox Christian to think for himself in religious matters, and, as the result of such thinking, to change the form of his religious faith and leave the Orthodox Church. The denial of that right is not affected in the slightest degree by the Czar's proclamation of religious liberty. The law, as it now stands, is as follows:

All persons who leave the Orthodox Church for the church of any other Christian denomination shall be turned over to the spiritual authorities for admonition and instruction, and shall then be dealt with in accordance with ecclesiastical rules. Until they shall return to Orthodoxy, their minor children shall be taken in charge by the Government, in order that they may not become perverted, and their lands, if occupied by Orthodox

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Christians, shall be put under guardianship and they shall not be permitted to live thereupon. (Penal Code, Revised Edition, Section 188.)

The punishment for inducing or persuading another person to leave the Orthodox Church is much more severe. The code says:

For inducing an Orthodox Christian to become a member of any other Christian church, the guilty one shall be deprived of all special, personal, and acquired rights, and shall be exiled to Siberia, or imprisoned at hard labor, for a period of from one year to a year and a half. (Penal Code, Section 187.)

For persuading or inducing an Orthodox Christian to adopt the Jewish or any other non-Christian faith, the guilty one shall be deprived of all civil right and sent into penal servitude for a period of from eight to ten years. (Penal Code, Section 184.)

"If a man or woman who is a member of the Orthodox Church marries a woman or man who is a Lutheran or a Roman Catholic, the children must be trained up in the Orthodox faith. If parents disobey this law, they are to be punished with imprisonment for a period of from eight to sixteen months. (Penal Code, Section 190.) These laws, and many others which limit freedom of conscience, freedom of teaching, and freedom of speech in religious matters, as well as freedom to criticize and discuss the Bible and the church, remain untouched by the Czar's decree."

The Czar's proclamation has naturally aroused great interest in the Jewish press of this country. An editorial writer in the Philadelphia *Jewish Exponent* observes:

"Despite the fact that no great immediate effect can be expected from the Czar's decree, I am not disposed to consider it lightly. It may be that the evils from which the Jews in Russia suffer are but indirectly touched upon. The actual restrictions to religious liberty from which the Jews in Russia suffer are not as great as might be supposed. Some advantages are offered to those accepting orthodox Christianity; some restrictions upon election of rabbis; a limitation of public prayers to synagogs and houses of prayer, and a limitation of synagogs to places where there are 80 Jewish houses, and 'houses of prayer' to where there are 30 Jewish houses. Such are some of the main purely religious restrictions so far as they are contained upon the statute books. If these were all at once abolished Jewish misery would not be sensibly decreased.

"But the Czar's decree marks a tendenz; it indicates a policy; it declares an irrevocable decision with which all subjects are called upon to cooperate and officials are commanded to carry out. With the grant of religious liberty is coupled the grant of some measure of local self-rule; of some larger degree of individual liberty and freedom from enforced labor; for measures like these the Czar declares the people are now ripe. No man in this country need be told that religious liberty brings civil liberty in its train; every progressive step tells for the Jew. Without indulging in too sanguine anticipations, it may still be maintained that the Czar's decree marks the dawn of a brighter day for the Jews as well as the other inhabitants of Russia. It is not unworthy of the man who gave the initiative to the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague."

A St. Petersburg despatch to the Philadelphia *Press* furnishes the following information in regard to the religions of Russia:

"According to the latest available statistics there are in Russia, in round numbers, 95,850,000 Orthodox Greek Catholics, 12,150,000 Roman Catholics, 12,150,000 Mohammedans, 6,750,000 Protestants, 4,050,000 Jews, 1,350,000 United Church and Armenians, and 2,700,000 followers of other faiths. . . . . .

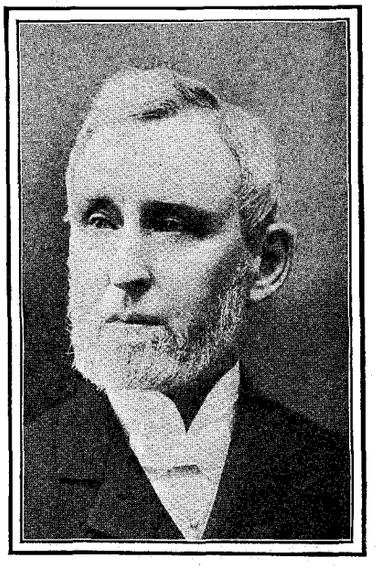
"In the orthodox church the Czar is the supreme head, with power to appoint to every office in the church, and to transfer and remove incumbents, limited only by the right of the bishops and prelates to propose candidates. Practically, however, the Procurator of the Holy Synod, the ecclesiastical bureau of the Government, has usurped many of the Czar's powers in church matters.

"The empire is divided into 5 bishoprics, which, according to the last published report, were under the metropolitans, 14 archbishops, and 48 bishops. At that time there were 65,721 churches, with 58,102 priests, and 497 monasteries and 268 nunneries, with 8,076 monks and 8,942 nuns. The management of church affairs is in the hands of 60 'consistoriæ.' The imperial budget for 1900 included 23,559,685 rubles for the expenses of the holy synod."

A DEFENSE OF THE "OLDER ORTHODOXY."

AN article which, in the opinion of the Cincinnati *Herald and Presbyter*, "voices a positive sentiment and purpose in the Presbyterian and other evangelical churches," and which is attracting some attention in religious circles, appears in a recent issue of *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston). It is entitled "The Old Tradition and the New," and is from the pen of Prof. Willis J. Beecher, of Auburn Seminary. Professor Beecher is a theologian of the old school, and his paper is an attempt to define "the issues at stake between the older orthodoxy and the type of higher criticism now currently denominated the modern view." He writes:

"Higher critics of reputation report that they find the doctrines heretofore held by Christians to be either groundless or positively false in such matters as the incarnation, the birth of Jesus, his miracles, his resurrection, his atonement, his mediatorial character, many of his specific teachings, a large part of his biography, the personal Holy Spirit, the individual interest taken by God in His creatures. If any one thinks that this is too sweeping a statement of the case, let him take a full course of reading in the 'Encyclopedia Biblica,' or in other works of that stripe. After that, let him ask himself: Provided these men are correct, can we be sure that even the peerless humanity of Jesus is anything more than a figment of the imagination? Provided they are correct, is the fatherhood of God anything else than a figure of speech?"



PROF. WILLIS J. BEECHER,
Of Auburn Seminary.

Professor Beecher proceeds to a statement of the attitude adopted by the theological school to which he belongs:

"At the outset of an investigation we do not assume it to be a fact that the Bible is uniquely inspired; but we equally avoid the assumption that it is not so inspired. We do not assume it to be a fact that the statements of the Bible are all thoroughly truthful, but we also avoid assuming that they are untruthful. We are ready to recognize elements of fiction in the Bible to any extent to which the evidence actually shows that they are there. We are aware that fiction, whether in the form of parable, fable, allegory, poem, myth or legend, may be as truthful in its own proper meaning as fact can be, and may teach the same spiritual lessons which it would teach if it were fact. But we insist that questions of this kind shall be decided upon evidence and not according to the exigencies of some preconceived theory. And in dealing with the evidence we insist that the testimony of the Bible on any point shall be examined before it is rejected."

There are many thinking men, continues the writer, who are entirely unwilling to accept the radical conclusions of the higher criticism in such matters as "written revelation and miracle and prayer and the personal Holy Spirit and the person of Jesus," who yet allow themselves to be lined up with agnostics in the attack upon old-fashioned orthodoxy. "This seems to me," he says, "a forced and unnatural state of things. It is a party division which separates men who ought to be together, and brings into alliance men whose views are really antagonistic." We quote further:

"The difference of method, our difference with the higher critics

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of this class, is important; but it is insignificant compared with that which separates the higher critics who accept the Jesus of the Gospels as supreme Lord from the other higher critic who regards Jesus as a rather remarkable man, born no one knows where, who somehow became the focus of the imagination of the generations that followed him, thus giving rise to that mass of legendary narrative, half of it incredible and the other half but partly true, now known as the four gospels. Is it too much to ask that the first of these two higher critics shall be outspoken in the matters in which he differs with the second? This matter in which he agrees essentially with the men of the older tradition is far more important than the matters in which he disagrees with them. Is he loyal to his convictions if he without protest simply stands by his agnostic ally? Surely there ought to be here a new alinement of forces."

Professor Beecher says in conclusion:

"Fully conscious that the theories of the past need improvement; acknowledging that the present revolution is in part a revolt against wrong ideas and methods; appreciating the great light from exploration and greater light from linguistic studies which have arisen within the past sixty years; recognizing the good work which literary criticism has done at many points; holding our minds open to every tested discovery of truth from every source; we are yet certain that there will be no final settlement of Biblical questions on the basis of the higher criticism that is now commonly called by that name. Many specific teachings of the system will doubtless abide. But so far forth as it goes upon the assumption that statements of fact in the Scriptures are pretty generally false, so far forth it is incapable of establishing genuinely permanent results."

A CATHOLIC ESTIMATE OF MRS. WARD'S "LATTER-DAY GOSPEL."

THE prominence of the religious motive in almost all the novels of Mrs. Humphry Ward has led many readers to speculate as to her religious philosophy. Miss M. M. Mallock, sister of the well-known English author, Mr. W. H. Mallock, contributes an article on Mrs. Ward's "Latter-Day Gospel" to the March issue of *The Messenger* (Rom. Cath., New York). By a curious coincidence the article immediately preceding hers deals with her brother's latest book, "Religion as a Credible Doctrine," and discusses his "entanglement" in much the same spirit as that in which Miss Mallock, who is a convert to Roman Catholicism, discusses the religious attitude of Mrs. Ward. Miss Mallock writes:

"In the two latest of her works, viz., 'Eleanor,' and also in 'Lady Rose's Daughter,' Mrs. Ward has, to some extent, shifted her earlier ground; but, from 'Robert Elsmere' to 'Helbeck of Bannisdale' inclusive, two main subjects are to be met with, one or the other of which almost continuously engages her attention, and to which all else of plot and character is made subservient—these are:

"(1) The claims of a new philosophic 'Christianity,' as Mrs. Ward persists in calling it, to supersede the Christianity of the church and the Gospels.

"(2) The claims which, in the light of this special modern cult, are possessed by Poverty upon Riches.

"It is upon an examination of the principles underlying Mrs. Ward's treatment of both subjects that I propose here to enter.

"Out of the five novels ending with 'Helbeck of Bannisdale' there are three in which what may be described as religious controversy plays a main part. These so far resemble one another that in all of them the reader's attention is directed, in the first place, to two antipathetic ideals, secular and religious—and in the next to a third, or philosophic ideal, differing from both the others, and supposed to include within itself the truths which both the others symbolize.

"'Robert Elsmere,' 'David Grieve,' and 'Helbeck of Bannisdale,' form in this sense a continuous series; and each of them brings something toward the completion of the new Ark of Refuge, in which Mrs. Ward, like another Noah, invites us to sail safely across the Flood of scientific materialism."

Taking Mrs. Ward's "Gospel" as a whole, two main ideas are prominent, we are told. One, the idea of the Sacred Person of the Christian Trinity as merely a supremely perfect example of our common humanity, is fully elaborated in "Robert Elsmere." The other, and really the more important of the two, is but slightly foreshadowed. It is nothing less than the substitution for the God of Christianity of something very nearly resembling Schelling's conception of the Absolute; and this conception undergoes further development in "David Grieve," whose mental and spiritual starting-point is altogether a contrast to Elsmere's, since he has never occupied anything but an outside attitude toward Christianity. In "Helbeck of Bannisdale," the third in this series of controversial novels and one which Miss Mallock regards as a much more complex piece of work, the same conception is still further developed, and "some final touches are given to the Christianity of the future which place beyond all question its total absence of claim to call kindred with the Christianity of the past."

Miss Mallock contends that Mrs. Ward not only has no right to call her gospel Christianity, but that she ought not even to call it Theism. It is only a phase of pantheism which sees in the soul, conscience, will, not a *creation* of God, entirely separate from Him, but the *emanation* of a supreme Intelligence with which it is essentially one,—conception in one shape or another as old as conscious thought itself. Continuing, she declares:

"In Theism, and in Christianity as Theism, two determining conceptions have place, both of which Mrs. Ward altogether eradicates. These are: (1) The relationship of man to God as that of creature to Creator; and (2) the existence, not of a spiritual order merely, but distinct and apart from this—of a *supernatural order also.*

"In virtue of the first of these conceptions, Theism, and Christianity as Theism, postulates an equality of all men in the sight of God, more absolute than that of the wildest socialist dream; and in virtue of the second it holds out a *supernatural beatitude*, as something which all may equally attain, and as being equally the true end of all."

Miss Mallock pays tribute to the "earnestness of purpose" and "absence of rancor" which Mrs. Ward brings to the very weighty problems she has chosen to grapple with through the medium of fiction, believing her "supreme gift as lying more than anywhere else in her wonderful descriptive faculty." She concludes her article with the following paragraph:

"Returning for a moment in conclusion to what, from a Christian point of view, gives to Mrs. Ward's work its real and serious importance, this may be summed up by saying that not only does it reflect in a striking manner many salient features of the age, but that it gives form and voice to a conception which, while inherently opposed to Christianity, is at the same time strongly attractive to certain minds in which Christianity has lost or is losing its hold. This conception is pictured by Mrs. Ward herself as leading by a short cut straight into the purest and most exalted Theism. That its legitimate goal is not this, but, instead of it, the ancient *cul-de-sac* of pantheism, is the fact which it has been the object of the present article to demonstrate."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Free Religious Association, of which Emerson was one of the founders, will celebrate the centennial of his birth by devoting the principal session of its annual convention in May to the subject of "Emerson's Religious Influence." It will also hold an "Emerson Conference" in July, with morning sessions in Concord and evening sessions in Boston.

Christendom is the name of a new undenominational religious weekly to be issued in Chicago in April. Its editor will be Shailer Matthews, Dean of the University of Chicago Divinity School, who will have the cooperation of Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Dr. William Douglas Mackenzie, Dr. Charles M. Stuart, Prof. H. L. Willett, the Rev. J. M. Campbell, and Mr. J. R. Slater.

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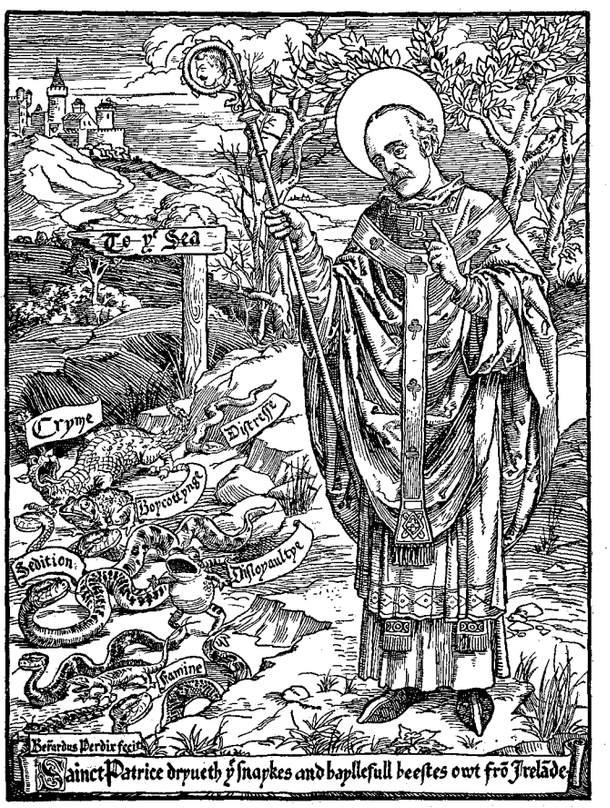
FOREIGN TOPICS.

CRITICAL POSITION OF THE BALFOUR MINISTRY.

IT would be too much to say that recent predictions of the speedy fall of the Balfour ministry—made in certain organs on the continent of Europe—have any foundation in fact. But the tone of English press comment reveals a dissatisfied state of public opinion. This dissatisfaction is further reflected in a series of astounding defeats sustained by the Conservatives at recent parliamentary by-elections in their own strongholds. Three important causes are assigned by the newspapers for the reaction that has begun to set in against the ministry. First is its internal policy as exemplified in the Education act and in the unmilitary style of the mooted army reforms. Secondly, British foreign policy is pronounced amateurish and stupid—witness Venezuela and the poor results achieved in Asia. Finally, there is a vague fear that the imperialist policy in South Africa keeps the word of promise to the ear and breaks it to the hope. Mr. Chamberlain's return from his grand tour proved to be a less triumphant occasion than had been anticipated.



A DREAM OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
—*Punch* (London).

Collateral circumstances are not wanting to deepen the ministerial gloom. An education bill for London is impending and there will be a warm contest over it. The Irish Land bill is to be a very serious problem indeed, and the prosecution of Mr. Whitaker Wright seems to involve hints of ministerial reluctance to take up the case of that gentleman at all. *The Daily News* (London), a Liberal organ, remarks:

"The country is tired of giving the Government notices to quit. It has taken to shouting them. The ministry is like a presuming guest who will not take a hint to leave your house, and has to be dropped out of the window. The wall is scribbled over with handwriting. The Government have thought it bravery to go on ignoring every warning. They have passed from one defiance to another. Mounting on the ruins of the great provincial school boards, they are threatening the school board for London. . . . It is not with the consent of the British working classes that the Government has defied the first principles of religious equality. It is not with their consent that it has waged a warfare against all the things that Englishmen hold most dear—the right of combination, the purity of politics, the freedom of trade, the impartiality of justice. The nation has looked on at this debauch with horror and aversion. But it was like a poor animal that is tongue-tied by some hellish drug, and has to suffer without the relief of sound. The automatic majority won at a false election on a spurious issue moved doggedly through the lobbies to register an unwilling decree. The benches were denuded of the voices that should have protested against the murder of English rights. The men in possession determined to do their worst before they were ejected. For three years the Government have been acting like burglars who have got into a house by false pretenses, and proceed with feverish haste to fill their pockets with the plunder before they are disturbed. But their time is nearly up. The hue and cry is afoot. The shout of 'Stop thief!' is ringing through England. The murmur of last year is growing to a clamor that can not be denied."

The Conservative organs are stoutly defending the ministry. They evade, nevertheless, the Liberal allegation that the present Parliament was elected on a "snap judgment" while the Boer war was raging, and is now legislating in defiance of public opinion on subjects which the constituencies have not passed upon. The following, from *The Standard* (London), shows the Conservative point of view:

"No supporter of the cabinet need claim for it more than that it is a body of highly capable men of business, who, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, have acted with courage, determination, and good sense. It may also be urged for Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, and their colleagues, that if they have at times fallen into error, they have, on the whole, conducted to a successful conclusion all the most important transactions in which they have been engaged. When we hear this glib talk of mismanagement, we may ask where ministers have failed. In all the greater problems that faced them—and some of these were of unprecedented magnitude—they succeeded. They did not fail in China, in the Sudan, in West Africa, or on the Indian frontier. They have so conducted our foreign policy that, in the midst of inveterate suspicions and angry outbursts of popular jealousy abroad, no British interest has been sacrificed, and no friction has arisen with foreign governments. Our relations with Germany and Russia, during the past three years of crisis, are assuredly no worse than they were when Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery were at the helm; our relations with France are considerably better; our relations with the United States have been placed on a footing of cordial amity which would have seemed visionary ten years ago even to Radical idealists. Have the Government failed at home? They have at least placed on the statute-book measures of which their opponents have only talked, they have passed acts which have done much to improve the condition of the people, and while they have successfully vindicated law and order in Ireland, they have the satisfaction of knowing that the general feeling in that country is more cordial toward the Government and people of England than it has been at any time since Mr. Gladstone inaugurated the era of revolution."

There is no explanation here of the awkward fact that the ministry is losing elections in its own strongholds, a thing acknowledged by the London *Times* and pronounced by it "surprising and from some points of view disquieting." *The Morning Post* (London) indorses those sentiments, but *The Daily Telegraph* (London) sees in such an occasional defeat "only a very limited victory for the opposition." The Manchester *Guardian* sees "an extraordinary sign of the Government's loss of public confidence," but the London *Globe* says present prospects "need cause no apprehension to the Government or their supporters." Nevertheless the organ of the High-Church party in England, *The Pilot* (London), actually talks of "dissolution prospects," saying:

"Nowadays, nearly everything that happens in public affairs

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is attended by the thought that there ought to be a dissolution of Parliament and a new House of Commons. Either as an agreeable or a disagreeable reflection—for we may all know what ought to be without feeling any desire for it—it recurs to every mind from day to day almost, and has, indeed, been a frequent visitor from the date of the last prorogation. To its own consciousness, this has never been a satisfactory Parliament in the representative branch. Returned in peculiar circumstances, it had always an air of illegitimacy; evidently feeling, from the first month of its existence, as the false heir does who is secretly aware of having been smuggled into a cradle not rightfully his own. Had it been really convened at the close of the war, the conclusion of peace, no Parliament could have been called more properly. A new Parliament for new conditions was of course the right thing. But there was a mistake as to the close of the war—a mistake which gave to the House a spurious existence which becomes more embarrassed the longer it endures."

RUSSIA'S CRISIS.

RUSSIA is a country ruled in theory by an absolute despot and in reality by a bureaucracy of a blindly intolerant character. The bureaucracy acts directly upon the masses of the people, who are in a state of ignorance so dense that constitutional government is pronounced out of the question for them. But there is a large and growing educated class to whom bureaucratic despotism is intolerable. The warm differences among the educated regarding the changes that should be made in Russia—some favoring parliamentary rule, others denouncing it—are unfavorable to the evolution of a party of liberation with a definite policy. Only two factors in the problem stand out clearly. One is Nicholas II., Czar of all the Russias, and the other is the huge mass of peasantry. The Czar "has the noblest intentions and a lofty purpose to work for the welfare of his people; but in the face of a situation as grave as that which exists in Russia good intentions are not enough." As regards the feeling among the peasantry, there is not, surprising as it may seem, any trustworthy information available.

This fact has been brought out strikingly by the press comment in Europe on the Czar's recent manifesto hinting at religious toleration of a limited kind, at permission for the peasant to leave his native village without interference from the police, and at local self-government under bureaucratic tutelage. Even the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), the best-informed paper in Europe on all that relates to Russia, seems unable to lift the veil behind which the empire of the Czar is writhing in the throes of some vast upheaval. The world's ignorance of Russian affairs is the result of a bureaucratic conspiracy working through censorship of the press and a rigid passport system. The *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin) has even denounced as a barefaced misrepresentation those glowing balance-sheets which M. de Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, serves up from time to time for the edification of a bondholding world. And the London *Times* had to confess recently that it was completely misled regarding the circumstances of a formidable peasant uprising characterized by incidents as picturesque as those which in France immediately preceded the great revolution. From all sources come confused accounts of student rebellions, refractory local assemblies, insubordinate peasant bands, regiments indoctrinated with revolutionary ideas, treason in government staffs, the whole mysteriously disposed of by what are termed in official reports "repressive measures." As the Paris *Temps* says:

"Russia is apparently governed by a responsible emperor, but in reality by a usurping and irresponsible bureaucracy. We hear this great machine of a bureaucracy creak and groan at the very moment when it contemplates extending its influence over those portions of the empire in which its action is still limited: Finland or the Baltic provinces, Livonia and Esthonia. The bureaucracy seems without sufficient strength to withstand, not the property-owning class which, altho it desires a voice in the councils of the empire, is nevertheless Conservative, but the genuinely revolutionary element in the provinces—peasants who live under a collectivist system and who do not understand that there is a propertied class above them or beside them, wage-earners who have inherited a collectivist system, religious sects that are revolutionaries in a latent stage, Stundists, Doukhobors who refuse to pay taxes and to perform military service, followers, more or less sincere, of Tolstoy, Liberal students, and, lastly, terrorists outright."

The allusion to collectivism, hereditary or otherwise, in this French comment, requires elucidation, for it bears upon that peculiar Russian institution, the *mir*. *Mir* means literally "world," but the term denotes specifically the particular village community to which the individual peasant belongs. This village community is not an elective body but "a patriarchal council composed of the heads of families." When a peasant, in obedience to the tendency to flock to the cities, wishes to leave his native village, he must have a passport. He gets it from the *mir* and he must renew it annually, and pay a tax for the privilege it confers. Of course, a peasant may remain in the *mir* in which case he needs no passport; but the *mir* is his landlord, and his little area of land may not suffice for his needs, especially as the peasant is simply a tenant for a term of years. This subject is further explained by *The New Liberal Review* (London), from which we borrow our information:

"Now what happens very frequently is this. The peasant finds that his land does not produce enough to pay his taxes; during the long winter months of enforced idleness he has nothing to do. He therefore applies to the *mir* for permission to go to the town to supplement his income. Often—indeed, more frequently than not—he has no *dvor* [home] of his own, but is simply living in his father's house. In that case he must first obtain his father's permission before that of the *mir* will be granted. As early marriages are the rule and not the exception, he leaves his wife behind him to assist his mother and father in the work on the land and in the house. This arrangement is unfortunately a fruitful source of immorality. Having obtained his permission, he goes to the town in search of work. Here he will, more likely than not, become a factory hand. He will also become the member of an *artel*. These *artels* are very curious associations of workmen, in which the workers pool their earnings, which are divided equally among the members, irrespective of the individual earnings of each, after the cost of living has been deducted. Sometimes these peasants form other attachments, sometimes they are out of work, sometimes their annual passports are not renewed, or they are summoned back to the village and do not wish to go. In the latter cases they become 'passportless,' and as such have no recognized legal status; they spend their lives in evading the police, and become vagabonds, the worst kind of proletarians."

It will be seen from this how far-reaching is the reform contemplated in the Czar's manifesto, if only it free the peasant from this passport system. But the discontent of the peasantry, and of the working classes recruited from them, is believed by the most competent authorities to have grown too great for appeasement by any reforms administered through a bureaucracy. This is admitted by the *Grashdanin* (St. Petersburg), organ of the eminent Prince Mestchersky, who, however, bitterly opposes constitutional government for Russia. What Russia needs, according to this observer, is absolute, not nominal, autocracy. The bureaucracy has usurped power and the Czar must firmly put an end to this usurpation. If, on the other hand, a constitutional government were set up in Russia, the inevitable result would be an increase of the bureaucratic centralization now cursing the country. Autocracy saved Russia from the Tatars and it must now save her from the bureaucracy. The Czar's manifesto is a blow at the liberal reformers, according to this organ. And the revolutionary Prince Kropotkin writes in *The Daily News* (London):

"What it promises is a further increase and a further centrali-

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zation of the powers of the provincial bureaucracy, and a further reduction in the functions of provincial self-government, in favor of the provincial organs of the central administration. If I am not wrong, and read the rather veiled phrases of the manifesto correctly, it is the old program of Katkóff, who described provincial self-government as 'a state within the state,' and demanded instead of it more officials, 'guided by a strong power and responsible to the St. Petersburg officials.' . . . Historical prediction is always risky. But in the present writer's opinion the postponement of the convocation of some sort of general assembly for the discussion of the many great questions which stand on the order of the day, is a very great political mistake. If such an assembly had been convoked now it would have been admirably well received, even if it did not answer all hopes. But when it comes later on—and it will unavoidably come pretty soon—it will be a victory won by the nation over the imperial power, and it is never wise to court a defeat."

The opinions of other competent critics confirm this view. The apparent determination of the Czar to set his face against the *zemstvos*, or local representative bodies, is thought a bad sign by the *Neue Freie Press* (Vienna), but it says nevertheless that a forward step has been taken. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in the course of an elaborate study of the Russian ruler's manifesto, mentions the great change in the popular mind during the past twenty-five years:

"At that time [a quarter of a century ago] the Russian revolutionary parties comprised a few hundred determined men and women ready to risk their lives in the furtherance of their ideas. The so-called 'intellectual' felt a certain sympathy with the efforts of the revolutionaries to overthrow the prevailing government, but the peasants and toilers remained wholly indifferent. To-day, when the students resist police tyranny and official oppression, they find not only sympathetic comprehension among the masses, but active support. Even among the peasants there has been spread by active propaganda a knowledge of the fact that they are entitled to a better existence. . . . There is scarcely any youth that thirsts for knowledge like the Russian youth, scarcely any people that yearns for liberty like the Russian people."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DOOM OF PERSIA.

THE independence of Persia, said Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons lately, "is a phrase," and it is becoming less every year. "When we are told that we and the Russian Government are equally bound, and remain bound year after year, to respect the integrity of Persia, I fear this means that we are bound to respect a vanishing quantity. The time may come when, if we are restricting our policy to respecting the integrity of Persia, we shall find ourselves respecting nothing at all." The laughter with which this final remark was received revealed English appreciation of the humorous side of a serious subject. How serious that subject is may be inferred from the fact that the Persian problem is not a thing apart. It has to be dealt with as a detail in the mighty question of Asia. The powerful empires of Russia and Great Britain confront each other on the frontiers of the Shah, who finds himself invested with the importance of a pawn on an overcrowded chessboard. This has been well brought out by a correspondent of the London *Times*, who has lately closed a valuable series of articles on the Persian question in its relation to the fate of Asia:

"Not many years ago the Persian question could still be regarded as a separate issue to be dealt with on its own merits. To-day it is merely part of a much larger question upon the solution of which the future of Asia must depend. That question is whether Asia is really a field in which there is room for two of the greatest European Powers, which are also the two greatest Asiatic Powers, to fulfil their peaceful mission in friendly competition, or whether their rivalry must ultimately degenerate into a struggle for exclusive mastery. The special interest which attaches to the Persian branch of that question is that, whereas in other regions of Asia new factors are introduced into the problem by the aspirations of other Powers that claim for themselves also a place in the Asiatic sunshine, here Great Britain and Russia still stand alone and almost face to face in the presence of a sick-bed more desperate perhaps than that of any other Asiatic monarchy."

At the present moment the star of Russia is in the ascendent. Great Britain has practically abandoned the northern portion of the realm to her rival. In the south, her position is a strong one. But here again some qualification must be made, for Persia has just concluded a new treaty with Turkey (under pressure from Russia) which amounts practically to the recording of a mortgage against the Shah in St. Petersburg. The eagerness of the Persian potentate to fling his money out of the window is equaled only by the readiness with which he borrows. Great Britain fights shy of this type of creditor, as the Shah discovered a few years ago when he sought a loan in London. The gentlemen in "the city" wanted a class of securities which Muzaffer-ed-Din could only regard as impinging on his sovereignty. Russia was more yielding, and to-day she rules the Shah's finances and even commands his army.

MUZAFFER ED-DIN,
The spendthrift Shah of Persia, whose realm involves the fate of Asia.

The well-informed correspondent of the London *Times* already quoted says in the course of one of his illuminating articles:

"In bygone times English, French, and Austrian officers have in turn taken in hand the task of reorganizing the Persian army, but owing to the lack of adequate support, if for no other reason, their efforts invariably ended in more or less ignominious failure. Russian officers were the last to appear upon the scene, and their success has been due, not only to the powerful backing upon which they could depend, but to the business-like fashion in which they went to work. They never attempted to tackle the Persian army as a whole. Acting upon the French proverb, *Qui trop embrasse, mal étreint*, they confined themselves to the organization of a small force, entirely under their own control, which they could handle and mold to their own satisfaction. The whole brigade of Persian 'Cossacks' consists of four regiments of cavalry, one of them called a guards regiment, and of two battalions of field artillery. These regiments are not kept at their full strength, and the brigade only musters altogether about 2,000 men, chiefly drawn from one large tribe of Persian nomads in Azerbijan. They are armed with Berdan rifles and Russian guns, and tho they do not present on parade the spick-and-span appearance of our native Indian troops, all authorities concur in describing them as smart, alert, well-drilled, and well-disciplined. There are only three Russian officers attached to the brigade, but they have succeeded in training Persian officers and non-commissioned officers, as well as the rank and file."

Thus Russia holds the Government of Persia in "the hollow of her hand," and in the opinion of this authority she is but playing the part of Shylock. The hour of Persia's doom can not be long in sounding, and it behooves Great Britain to realize that her Indian empire must go down should ever Russia get the metaphorical pound of flesh. The situation presents a striking contrast to the period—comparatively recent—when British in-

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fluence was supreme in Persia. The London *Times* is prompted, in fact, to indulge in the luxury of editorial regret:

"Far on into the nineteenth century our predominance at the court of Teheran was undisputed. Throughout the dominions of the Shah British influence was supreme. It is only within the last forty years—only since the very time when Persia began to assume a new importance in the world as a weighty factor in the question of Asiatic policy as a whole—that we have suffered that influence to languish, until in wide portions of the Persian empire it has been extinguished forever. What we have forfeited, for want of a little energy and foresight, has been reaped by others, who have had the wisdom to conceive and the courage to adopt and enforce a continuous plan of action framed to accomplish ends clearly seen and deliberately pursued. 'Hasten the decadence of Persia, penetrate to the Persian Gulf, reestablish the ancient commerce of the Levant, and advance to the Indies, which are the treasure-house of the world,' wrote the author of the apocryphal testament of Peter the Great more than a century and a half ago. The scheme has been kept steadily in view, and decade after decade has witnessed the accomplishment of some fresh stage toward the desired goal."

This is depressing enough to Britons, but there is still much to console them in the situation prevailing throughout the southern portion of the empire of the Shah. Great Britain's strength there is due to her peculiar relation to the Persian Gulf. She has swept that body clean of pirates with the thoroughness of Pompey the Great when he addressed himself to a similar task in the Mediterranean. In doing this she has gratified no territorial ambitions. It was enough for her that those waters had been transformed into a highway of peaceful commerce. Now, however, Great Britain is uneasily asking herself to what extent her self-denying ordinance may become the sign-manual of her destruction. Not only is Russia evincing a disposition to come down to the Persian Gulf, but Germany is suspected with reason of planning the acquisition of a port upon its shores. Great Britain's entire Asiatic position is imperiled, and for reasons thus stated by the keen observer of *The Times*:

"It is not our commercial supremacy only that would be challenged if other nations once gained a foothold in the Persian Gulf. The whole balance of naval and military power in this part of Asia would inevitably be affected, and we should have no Japan whom we could call in to redress it in our favor. To any one who is at all intimately acquainted with international politics the idea that we could rely upon the appearance of Germany on the scene to act as a counterpoise to Russia must seem quite as futile as that Russia's policy of expansion in Asia can be arrested by graceful concessions. India would for the first time for upward of a century be exposed to attack from a naval base within close proximity to her shores, and tho that is a danger against which she could be protected so long as we preserve our command of the sea, it would mean an additional task for our navy and involve a substantial increase of the naval force permanently stationed in our Indian waters. . . . In the course of a given number of years the whole line of land defenses behind which India has entrenched herself at such enormous cost of treasure and labor would be turned, and her resources would have to be strained afresh to meet a new military situation far more complicated and threatening than any she has yet had to deal with. And I have suggested so far only the material effects upon our position in India. Might not the moral effect be more serious still if our Indian empire were subjected to the immediate reaction of every international complication in which our world-wide interests must at times involve us?"

Let us now leave the local aspects of the Persian problem and look at it from the point of view of world-politics. We encounter a striking antagonism. Organs of British opinion are divided into two camps, the mutual hostility of which often asserts itself in volcanic expletive. One side insists that Russia should have her own way in Persia, and throughout all Asia for that matter. Russia wants nothing that Great Britain need care to retain, while the mutual harmony of the two Powers will put a curb on Germany—"that great menace to the peace of the world." *The Spectator* (London) and *The National Review* (London) are the leading exponents of this school of world-politics. The following extract, from the last-named publication, shows the point of view:

"We certainly are anxious that better relations should be established between England and Russia, which would necessarily be followed by a corresponding improvement in our relations with France; and we have affirmed from the outset that 'it is clearly recognized by all who pretend to take a serious interest in international affairs that the Dual Alliance with the *nation amie et alliée* is the very corner-stone of Russian policy, and foolhardy would be those persons who put themselves in the ridiculous position of even seeming to intrigue against it.' Indeed there is no reason why Englishmen should resent, or desire to alter, the character which the Franco-Russian Alliance has assumed. What we aim at as regards Anglo-Russian relations is simply that they should be no longer interfered with, disturbed, and even poisoned, by the traditional intrigues of the German Foreign Office. There is nothing malicious in the suggestion that Germany acts as an *agent provocateur* between London and St. Petersburg. Prince Bismarck himself gloried in the rôle of 'the honest broker,' while the most influential and responsible of German organs habitually discuss the relations between England and Russia in the spirit of the *tertius gaudens*."

The party antagonistic to this school would base the foreign policy of the British empire upon opposition to Russia. While *The Spectator* urges that the Czar be given his own way in the Persian Gulf, *The Edinburgh Review*, with a numerous journalistic following, demands "inveterate and unyielding hostility to Russian expansion." *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London) has also begun to give the hospitality of its pages to the anti-Russian party. Its recent issue contained a broadside from the pen of that keen student of world-politics, the distinguished Hungarian Prof. Arminius Vambery, directed against Russian policy in the Persian Gulf. This authority assures us that Russia confronts Great Britain in a hostile spirit all over the world, and that an alliance with Germany must be brought about. As regards the London *Times*, it is upholding the course of the Government, based upon its categorical statement in the House of Commons through Viscount Cranborne that Great Britain desires to maintain the present status in the Persian Gulf and in Persia, and that such maintenance is incompatible with the occupation by any Power of a port on the waters bounding the Shah's dominions to the south.

POINTS OF VIEW.

WAITING FOR PARNELL.—"There are Irish people still," says *The Westminster Gazette* (London), "who think that Mr. Parnell is still alive and will appear at the fitting moment to lead them once more."

THE FRENCH.—"Servants [in Paris] not merely know all that goes on in the household, which information they exchange with those of adjoining flats, but allow themselves to comment upon it to their masters and mistresses," says a writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London). "What would an English mistress think, moreover, of being kissed on both cheeks by her maid on returning from a holiday, or of a departing servant not only kissing the mistress but offering to kiss the master?"

BRITISH MANNERS.—"The British spectators at all the durbar celebrations belonged almost exclusively to the upper and middle classes, and any one who has been to a theater where there is no pit or gallery will have had a striking instance of how undemonstrative those classes can be," says a writer in *Blackwood's* (Edinburgh). "They may admire the magnificence of a pageant, they may respect the talents and the high position of the Viceroy of India; but it takes more than this to break through their reserve and to draw forth their applause. Even the presence of the King's brother at Delhi failed to elicit any very noticeable demonstration. This peculiarity undoubtedly reduces the effectiveness of such pageants as those of the durbar ceremonials; the comparative silence has a chilling effect, and gives no chance to enthusiasm; but it is, as we have said, a national characteristic alike of the British and of the Indian, and by no means indicates such want of loyalty as a similar attitude would betoken in a crowd composed of any of the Gallic races. An incident much more regrettable, and one which it must—we fear—be confessed was equally characteristic of the British of all classes, was the loud and derisive laughter which greeted the appearance at the durbar of one of the noblest of India's princes, and which was due solely to his being arrayed in the national state dress of his race."

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

A VISE-LIKE GRIP.

YOUTH. By Joseph Conrad. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 381 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE title of this book is misleading. It is a collection of three short stories, and the first is called "Youth." But of all the graceful attributes and affluent enjoyment which the word "Youth" conjures up to the unyouthful, the one brought out by the tale is the resilience which will not accept defeat. The enthusiasm of Joseph Conrad's life is the sea, and he writes of it as buoyantly and vigorously as a dolphin plays in it. The story is not of a sparkling order; the author views life with stark severity; for him it never is the jester with cap and bells.

JOSEPH CONRAD.

In "Youth," a sailor of twenty tells the story of his first voyage, as second mate, to the East. The ship was an old tub that had been laid up for ever so long. The voyage to the East was her gradual disintegration; and the pluck with which the mate saw her through countless vicissitudes and kept his eager eye on Bankok is the *motif* of the tale. The style is powerful and luminous.

The second story, "Heart of Darkness," is a tremendously weird study of a man named Kurtz, who is agent for a trading company in a vaguely indicated tropical region, doubtless African. Conrad reminds one of Poe and of Kipling in this admirable story, by a tempered brutality of touch and a dalliance with horrors that are brain-chilling. He is a master of description, and his sojourn in the undesignated tropical region is photographic in reality. There is intensity, but not rush. He tells his story not "trippingly on the tongue," but with deliberation. The listener follows the tale itself and the voice and manner of the narrator with equal enjoyment.

The third story, "The End of the Tether," is longer than the other two together. In its appeal, which is a tenderly emotional one, it stirs the heart more worthily than the undaunted pluck of "Youth" or the grisly horror of "Heart of Darkness." It deals with the indomitable courage of an old sea-captain and the dreadful night which befell him, toiling so patiently for his daughter, thousands of miles away. It is full of deep pathos.

All of Mr. Conrad's qualities are on the side of strength. He is a sailor through and through, but he has voyaged much, or at least has taken deep soundings in the ocean of life. He has a fine reserve, a manly dignity, and wins your confidence and regard for his clean, courageous force.

"Youth" is a splendid triptych—vivid, true, artistic.

ANOTHER ROMANCE OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

CALVERT OF STRATHORE. By Carter Goodloe. Cloth, 5½ x 7½ in., 377 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons.

CERTAIN themes when well handled retain a perennial interest. The French Revolution is one of these, and it forms the background as well as assists materially in developing the plot of this tale, which is essentially a love-story.

The hero, young Calvert, is a direct descendant of the family of Leonard Calvert, first governor of the colony of Maryland, and of his brother Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore. The story opens at the close of the American war, and while some of the French nobles who followed Lafayette, Rochambeau, and Dillon, and helped win at Yorktown American independence, are being entertained by Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. Among them is the young Marquis d'Azay, who shows to Calvert the miniature likeness of his very youthful sister. The beautiful French girl makes upon the mind of the American youth an impression the depth of which he does not realize until years afterward.

When Jefferson, a little later, goes to France as representative of his country, Calvert accompanies him as a member of the embassy. Gouverneur Morris—who later succeeded Jefferson—is also of the party, and fills the post of American minister during the Reign of Terror. French life and its seething politics are graphically presented. The leading features of the Revolution are handled vividly, and in a way that shows the writer is thoroughly conversant with the affairs of that momentous period. The different points of view regarding these affairs held by Jefferson and Morris form an interesting point in the story. The idle arrogance and petty pleasures that marked that period of French society are well portrayed.

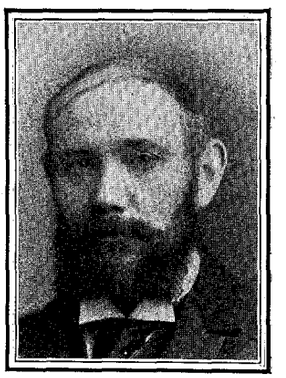
Young Calvert is made to serve as a moral foil to this corrupt background. Of course he meets again the original of the miniature, and the services he renders her and hers make up the sort of romance of which romance readers never weary—especially where a member of the old *noblesse* elects to become the wife of an untitled American gentleman.

GORKY FROM A BRITISH STANDPOINT.

MAXIM GORKY. HIS LIFE AND WRITINGS. By E. J. Dillon. Boards, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 390 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THERE have been so many tentative criticisms of the work of Alexei Maximovitch Pyeshkoff, whom we know as Maxim Gorky, and so many conflicting opinions have deen expressed concerning him that an authoritative criticism of his writing is very much needed. We hoped that Dr. E. J. Dillon's book would supply this want. His familiarity with the language and his long residence in Russia should have fitted him to write understandingly about the young Russian writer. Let us confess at once that Dr. Dillon's book is a disappointment, especially when considered as a piece of literary criticism. The book is involved and diffuse. In an effort to emphasize his arguments, the author has wrapped his meaning in a swathing of words. But this is not the most vital fault of the work. He has consistently criticized what may be termed the Gorky movement from without. That is to say, his point of view is that of the thrifty Englishman who can not lose sight of the fact that here is a writer who has idealized the lawless members of society and whose sympathies are with the disorderly portion of the community. It is natural that literature of such a nature should be repugnant to a law-abiding Anglo-Saxon, and that any comprehension of Gorky's spirit of revolt should be impossible to him. To certain traits—Gorky's appreciation of nature and his powerful word-pictures, for instance—Dr. Dillon has given all credit; he appreciates Gorky as a writer; it is the spirit which animates Gorky's work, his point of view, his ethics, with which Dr. Dillon can not sympathize. So he builds up a favorable estimate with the one hand only to tear it down with the other. The truth of the matter is, that Dr. Dillon does not care for tramps, and the sight of thieves afflicted with a *welt-schmertz* is irritating to him.

When a writer has force enough to achieve the almost instant popularity that Pyeshkoff achieved; when all classes of his own people vie with each other to do him honor; and when, within ten years of the publication of his first slight sketch, he is known throughout the civilized world and his translated work is a subject of literary controversy, one may be assured that here is a man whose life and work it is worth while to study, and this quite apart from the question whether his stories happen to please the individual taste of the reader.



E. J. DILLON.

Dr. Dillon has, however, studied his subject conscientiously, with the result that he has rounded out with many interesting details the bare outlines of Gorky's life, already familiar to American readers. The book ends with a bibliography of Gorky's own writings, and the critical and biographical notices which have appeared in Russia and England, as well as the English translations of his work. The American editions of "Tales from Gorky" and "Twenty-Six and One" are not mentioned, as also Miss Isabel Hapgood's translation of "Orloff and His Wife," which contains seven other tales of the Barefoot Brigade. All American biographical articles have also been ignored, which in an American edition of an English book seems a serious omission.

ZOLA'S LAST WORK.

TRUTH (VÉRITÉ). By Emile Zola. Translated by Ernest A. Vizetelly. Cloth, 5¼ x 7½ in., 596 pp. Price, $1.50. John Lane.

A BOOK of closely packed matter, great length, and terrible import is this, the latest novel from the hand of Zola. Like all his recent work, it reads less like an average novel than like a judicial record of events of most dramatic import. The human nature with which it teems, rather than the manner of presenting it, holds the reader's interest.

It is needless to outline the contents of a work of such complex character and almost unending detail. It suffices to say that while the plot is made to turn upon the murder of a little boy of Jewish extraction

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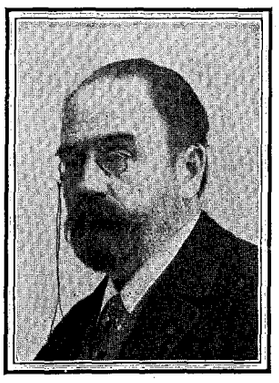
who has been brought up a Christian, and placed under the care of a Christian Brotherhood, the whole train of events laid bare and the machinery set in motion are the same with which the world became more or less acquainted during the Dreyfus trial in France. In this case, the culprit who suffers and is tried is Simon, the Jewish uncle of the murdered lad, whose devoted love for the boy and whose willingness that he should be bred a Catholic do not count at all with the infuriated anti-Jewish populace. One Marc, a schoolmaster of the Secular party, who fights in behalf of the Jew, may be intended to portray the part played by Zola himself during the Dreyfus affair.



EMILE ZOLA.

But the wholesale persecutions of all who took sides against the Clerical party, the intrigues between priests and titled ladies, the machinations even of grandmothers to break up families and divide husband and wife in order to get control of children where any difference of religious opinion existed—all this seems carried to a point beyond belief by any one looking upon the situation from an American viewpoint. Were Zola not known as a man who stood for his conception of truth, the reader would rate most of the statements here made as the ebullitions of a crazy bigot and let them go at that.

It is hard to look upon enlightened France, the earliest and foremost factor in modern civilization for above a thousand years, as raving mad with bigotry, and upon its priesthood, even in highest places, as nothing more than banded cutthroats and assassins. Yet this is precisely what M. Zola depicts in baldest, barest language. It is even laid bare that the innocent lad was strangled by the hands of a priest.

Closing the book, one can not but wonder what good it will serve. It is an awesome thing to rekindle the flame of retaliatory bigotry at this late day. It seems plain, moreover, that the Dreyfus case was a combination of race hatred, politics, avarice, caste—anything rather than religious or theological passions. One thing M. Zola makes painfully clear, the cringing fear, innate timidity, which long persecution has bred in the soul of the Continental Jew—a fear which made many Jews act against their own race during that terrible crisis.

If there is truth in the "New-Thought" doctrine which holds that *mind* controls all forces, and that a combination of mental forces set against any individual can kill him without the intervention of hands, then it needs no theory of leaking gas to account for Zola's death. The feeling excited by this book might well have killed him.

NEW ENGLAND GHOSTS.

THE WIND IN THE ROSE-BUSH, AND OTHER TALES OF THE SUPERNATURAL. By Mary E. Wilkins. Cloth, 5½ x 7½ in., 237 pp. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

IT is a long time since Mrs. Wilkins-Freeman won her spurs as a writer of fiction. Yet achievement seems only to whet her ambition for new worlds to conquer, and the latest realm entered is that of ghostland. Previously to this, her most distinctly new adventure was in the line of the historic novel, and here certainly her most ardent admirers might have wished she had left the field untried. Her entrance therein only drew attention to the fact that she could but ill compete with those who possessed more temperamental dash and historic imagination.

MARY E. WILKINS.

Her present venture, however, comes much nearer success. Mrs. Freeman's ghosts were all New Englanders when in the flesh, and readers who hope to retain full identity and traits of distinct personality after death will be likely to find solace in this volume; for the ghosts or astrals here are true New Englanders still. They are very circumspect, well-behaved ghosts, with a due sense of that restraint which holds them from carrying things too far—in short, they are artistic, both in conception and treatment, but within the same limited scope of outlook and action that mark all the author's New Englanders in the flesh. Nobody, probably, will dispute that Mrs. Freeman's people are real enough types of New England humanity as far as they go, or dispute that such types may still be found there, especially among her own Berkshire hills. What they dispute is that these types are largely representative, or as much so as they were three-quarters of a century ago; or that they represent at any period the depth, the largeness, the *seer* quality of the New England soul. Had New England at any period been duly represented by the queer quirks of personality, turns of thought, and odd crotchets that compose the men and women of Mrs. Freeman's creation, how could such men and women have founded the institutions that leave their mark upon the most permanent things in America to-day?

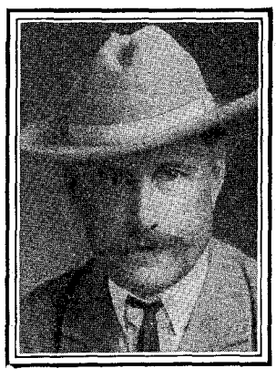
Mrs. Freeman is a literary artist, but not one broad or deep or psychic enough to fill the place claimed for her by some admirers. The present volume is a quite fair example of her ability. The ghosts are artistically true to their old habitat and environment, but when one parts with them it is with the feeling that they are a bit limited, stringent, unsatisfying, altho sufficiently "creepy."

CHARACTERS THAT FAIL TO CONVINCE.

THE TURQUOISE CUP. By Arthur Cosslett Smith. Cloth, 5 x 8 in., 209 pp. Price, $1.25. Charles Scribner's Sons.

HOW often it happens that after an author has achieved a well-deserved success his next work is an anti-climax. How many times we say to ourselves, "Here is a young man or a young woman whose work should be watched," and then, instead of better work, we find only trivial writing that gives the appearance of haste to take advantage of the "boom" in the market.

It would not be fair to Mr. Arthur Cosslett Smith to say that the two stories in this new book bear the mark of haste, for, on the contrary, their workmanship exhibits grace and conscientious care; but they do not deserve to be compared with the author's earlier book, "The Monk and the Dancer." The stories in that volume were also written gracefully, but the author occasionally struck a deeper note. The stories rang true; one felt that they were written because the author had something to say.



ARTHUR COSSLETT SMITH.

This later book has a touch of self-consciousness, and tho well and simply written and full of color it does not carry conviction.

We are all like children, and we must for the moment believe the characters of the tales we read are real people, if we are to get much pleasure from the reading. Once convince a child that there are no fairies and it will be long before fairy stories have their old charm. Mr. Arthur Cosslett Smith's bishop is a charming old fellow; his hero is as determined in pursuit of his lady as possible; their only fault is that we don't believe in them—they are, after all, only literature, and we know it.

AN OLD-FASHIONED DETECTIVE STORY.

THE FILIGREE BALL. By Anna Katherine Green. Illustrated by C. M. Relyea. Cloth, 5 x 7⅝ in., 418 pp. Price, $1.50. Bobbs, Merrill Company.

A DETECTIVE story of the old and ever popular style. There is a palatial house in Washington encompassed with an atmosphere of mystery and tragedy. In its gloomy interior the young woman who owns it takes a notion to have her marriage ceremony performed. Another tragedy is enacted, as mysterious as its predecessors, while the guests are waiting for the ceremony; and a few weeks later still the bride herself is found dead, in the same place, late at night. How was she killed? That is for you to discover. At first it looks like suicide, then it looks like murder, and you follow stealthily on the trail of first one man, then another, and then of a woman; but if you know the author well, you never feel sure of anything except this, that all your suspicions are certain in the end to prove false and the solution will be unexpected when it comes.

There are all sorts of improbable details, which you scorn to call in question if you were born to read detective stories, and are not also impelled by fate to write reviews of them with analytic pen. It is the sort of story you pore breathlessly over until late at night, then dream bad dreams about, and then remand to your subjective mind, which, alas! never forgets anything. But it is not a story of any psychological value. The "clews" are everything and the character development is nothing. Once you unravel the coil, the book has no further value or interest for you.

The filigree ball is not a dance, but a gold trinket worn as a watch-charm, and you read 309 pages before you come across any mention of it otherwise than in the title. Then it proves to be nothing but a minute magnifying-glass. It contains no secret, tho you are led to suppose it is of inestimable value. In fact, this filigree ball, which the author treats as the heart of the mystery, even taking her title from it, has no real importance and does not suggest, except very remotely, where the revelation is to be found. Yet the hero, as soon as he secures it, guesses at once where the revelation is to be found; but it is pure guessing—"inspiration" Mrs. Rohlfs calls it—not a discovery to which he is led by close analysis of facts. The story, in other words, is fatally weak at the culminating point. Link by link, the evidence is pieced together into a chain, but the last and most essential link is wholly lacking. All the same, one is so interested that he is not apt to notice the defect unless he goes back a second time over the plot to examine it analytically.

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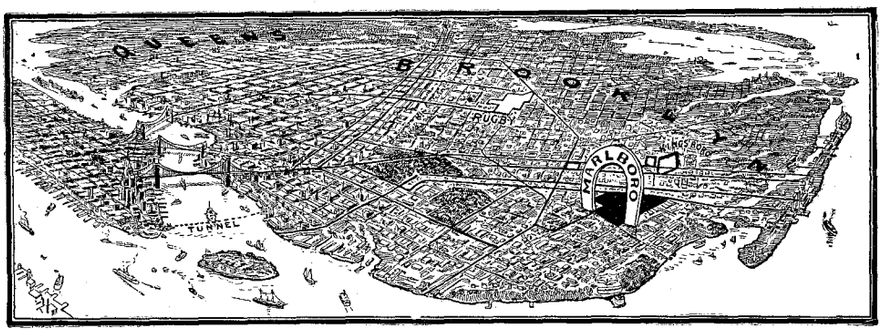

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THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Mannerings."—Alice Brown. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Literary Landmarks of Oxford."—Laurence Hutton. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.20 net.)

"Business and Love."—Hugues Le Roux. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.20 net.)

"The Tragedy of Othello."—William Shakespeare. Edited by H. C. Hart. (Bowen, Merrill Company, $1.25.)

"The House on the Hudson."—Frances Powell. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Exits and Entrances."—Charles Warren Stoddard. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.25 net.)

"British Political Portraits."—Justin McCarthy. (The Outlook Company, $1.50 net.)

"A Girl of Ideas."—Annie Flint. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Young People's History of Holland."—William E. Griffis. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50 net.)

"The Legatee."—Alice Prescott Smith. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"Barbizon Days."—Charles Sprague Smith. (A. Wessels Company, New York.)

"Obermann."—Etienne Pivert de Senancour. (Brentano's, New York.)

"A Tale of a Town."—Lionel Josaphare. (A. M. Robertson, San Francisco, $0.25).

"When Patty Went to College."—Jean Webster. (The Century Company, $1 50.)

"The Trusts."—William Miller Collier. (The Baker & Taylor Co., $0.50.)

"A Praire Winter." (The Outlook Company, $1 net.)

"A Comedy of Conscience."—S. Weir Mitchell. (The Century Company, $1.)

"Winter India."—Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore. (The Century Company, $2 net.)

"The Captain."—Churchill William. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"When Angels Come to Men."—Margaret E. Sangster. (F. H. Revell Company, $1 net.)

"The Story of a Bird Lover."—W. E. D. Scott. (The Outlook Company, $1.50 net.)

"The Other Room."—Lyman Abbott. (The Outlook Company, $1 net.)

"William Penn."—W. B. Dixon. (New Amsterdam Book Company, $1 net.)

"The Trail of the Grand Seigneur."—Olin L. Lyman. (New Amsterdam Book Company, $1.50.)

"Pictorial Composition and the Critical Judgment of Pictures."—H. R. Moore (The Baker & Taylor Company, $1.50 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

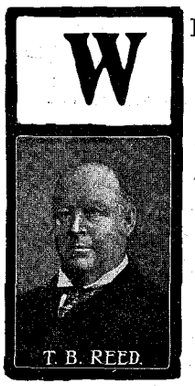
Life the Lover.

By E. H. SOTHERN.

Could we know—ah, could we know
  Whether what we might have done
Ever will have chance to grow
  In the realms beyond the sun,
  Then the race were lost, and won—
Lost as winter yields to spring—
  Learned from limping how to run,
Learned from lisping how to sing.

Life the light and Flesh the lamp,
  Flame, or lantern, which is "I"—
Earth which doth the spirit cramp,
  Spirit which the Earth doth fly?
  Word of hate and lover's sigh
Pass they when their sound is spent?
  Shall *we* be mere memory,
Or for sorrow or content?

This may be the journey's end—
  Life and Death and passing man,
Life the lover, Death the friend,



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By HENRY WARD BEECHER

THE BENCH AND THE BAR
By JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE

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By SAMUEL BALDWIN WARD

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Booklet No. 349

NEW ENGLAND WEATHER
By MARK TWAIN

A BLEND OF CAVALIER AND PURITAN
By HENRY C. CALDWELL

CAUSES OF UNPOPULARITY
By HEMAN LINCOLN WAYLAND

First of all these speeches are humorous, full of gentle satire and withal founded on good, solid truth.

Mark Twain has long since outlived the need for eulogy and he never said funnier things than these about New England weather.

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Dr. Wayland proves, in delightful fashion, that New Englanders have enemies only because they are so virtuous.

The tone of all three speeches is one of originality. They are tonic and refreshing. But they are not trifles, for all that. The most casual thoughts of such men always contain something new and worth knowing.

Booklet No. 346

FREEMASONRY, ANCIENT, MODERN
By THE EARL OF CARNARVON

Universal Fraternity of Masonry
By CHARLES WHITLOCK MOORE

SPIRIT OF ODDFELLOWSHIP
By ALFRED S. PINKERTON

THE UNITY OF HUMAN NATURE
By JOHN JAY CHAPMAN

Are you a Mason? Are you an Oddfellow? The chances are that you belong to one of these or to another order, perhaps to a Greek Letter Fraternity. How many know, fully, however, the history, the meaning, and the animating spirit of these institutions?

These four brief papers are illuminating. The Earl of Carnarvon's was delivered when the present King Edward was installed as Grand Master of England, and it treats of the antiquity and universality of the Masonic order.

The others, in turn, concern the history and extent of Masonic influence, the origin and growth of Oddfellowship—a distinctively American institution—and the natural unity which binds mankind together as one family.

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Booklet No. 340

ACRES OF DIAMONDS
By RUSSELL HERRMAN CONWELL

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This masterpiece of Dr. Conwell certainly is unique, instructive and entertaining, and no man who desires to succeed in life should let pass by this opportunity to read the whole lecture free of charge.

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Carlyle said that no man who laughs heartily can be wholly bad. In this paper Mr. Whipple shows what a tremendous influence the causes of laughter have had in uplifting mankind.

With extraordinary acumen he distinguishes between wit and humor and discusses their relation to each other and their respective value in the destruction of pretense and ignorance.

But the chief interest of the lecture lies in its wealth of anecdote and illustrations. The allusions are historic and literary, and among the latter appear such names as Swift, Byron, Pope, Gay, Scott and Dickens, to mention only a few. And the beauty of these allusions is that they are not hackneyed or already familiar.

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—In April *Scribner's Magazine.*

How Kuloskap Named the Animals.

By CHARLES GODFREY LELAND.

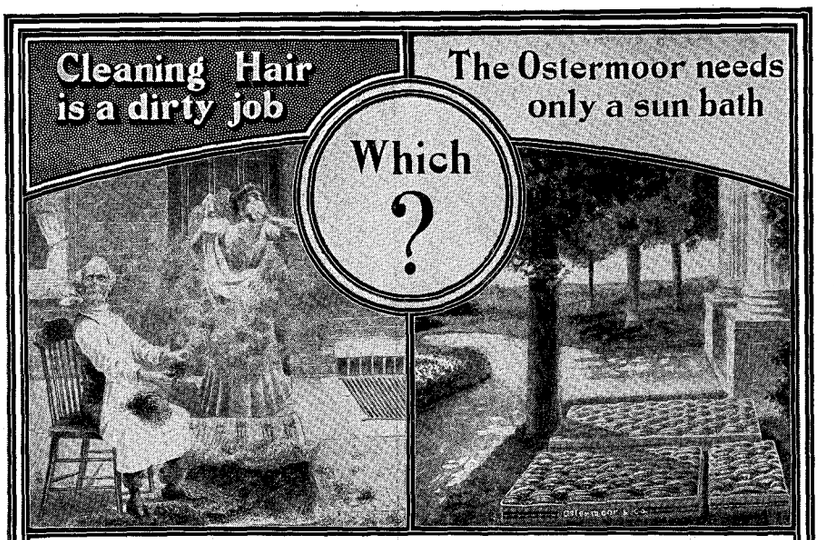
[The recent death of Mr. Leland gives an added interest to the following Passamaquoddy legend from his latest work, "Kulóskap the Master," of which he is joint author with Prof. J. D. Prince. From the introduction to the book we quote the following:

"Very few persons are aware that there has perished, or is rapidly perishing, among the Red Indians of North America, far more poetry than was ever written by all the white inhabitants, and that this native verse is often of a very high order. For the Indian sagas, or legends, or traditions were, in fact, all songs; as is the case to this day with similar lore in Italy."]

This is an ancient tale of the Lord,
Told 'mid the tales of the spirit time,
How the Master of Beasts and Men
Was born in the Sunrise land,
The land of the Wabanaki;
Tho other traditions tell
That he came from across the ocean
In a great stone canoe,
A barque which was all of granite,
Covered with trees for masts.
When the great Lord of All,
The Chief of Beasts and Men,
Descended from this ark,
He went into the land
Of the Wabanaki,
The children of the Light;
And calling all the Beasts
Gave unto each a name:
Unto the Bear, Mūūin;
And as he gave it, asked:

"Oh Bear, what would'st thou do,
If thou should'st meet a man?"
To which Mūūin replied
Simply and honestly:
"I fear him and should run."
"Well spoken," said the Lord,
"Man should be feared by all."

Now at that time, Mi'ko,
The Squirrel, was as great,
Or, some say, far more great
Than even the Northern Bear;
So the Lord Kulóskap
Took Mi'ko 'neath his hands,
And softly smoothed him down;
And as he felt the touch



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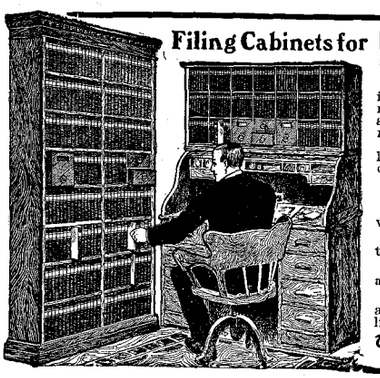

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Mi'ko grew less and less,
And dwindled until he
Was what we see him now.
Howbeit in later days,
Mi'ko was Kulóskap's dog,
And, when the Master willed,
He oft grew large again
Touched by the Master's hand,
And slew his fiercest foes.
But, being asked what he
Would do if chased by Man,
Mi'ko at once exclaimed:
"I would climb up a tree
As fast as legs could run."
"Well answered," said the Lord,
"And therefore, I ordain
That from this day henceforth
Thou and thy kind at large
Shall ever dwell in trees."

The Moose was standing by,
Intently looking on,
With great, soft, staring eyes,
Attending to it all
With deepest interest.
Calling them Kchi Mûs,
Big Moose, the Master said:
"But say what would'st thou do
If thou should'st meet with Man?"
"In faith," replied Kchi Mûs,
"I'd canter through the woods
Fast as my legs would fly."
"Well spoken," said the god,
"So shalt thou ever live
In shade and forests wild."

The Beaver being asked
What he would do, replied
That he would seek a stream
Ere he would face mankind.
So the great Lord perceived
That of all creatures born
Who walked upon the earth
The first and best was Man.

Chopin's Nocturnes.

By JOHN TODHUNTER.

I.

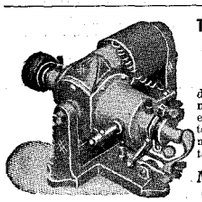
MUSIC AND MOONLIGHT.

Shut out the world! No sense of its mad care,
Its din and sordid strife, mar night's rich gloom,
Or with a memory trouble the delicate air
Of this one room, your own—of this one room
Your heart has made its treasury of things rare.

There sigh your gathered roses, red and white,
And by yon casement, in one symphony
Of odors breathed on the warm air of night,
Verbena, and mignonette, and rosemary,
And myrtle, prelude some delicious rite.
No needs for candles when voluptuous June
Makes night one long twilight of stars and clouds,
And o'er your garden trees the royal moon
Pales with her splendor her bright courtier crowds,
And all things tremble, as to a Nocturne's tune.

Ah, give their passion utterance, key by key!
To your proud roses oft you have played alone;
To-night for no proud roses but for me
You shall set music on her silver throne,
Tho every rose should fade for jealousy.

They shall not fade; but from old Omar's tomb
Faintly their Persian sisters' breath divine
Shall, as you play, float to me through the gloom,
And East and West, as in one mystic wine,
Mingle their spirits in music and perfume.



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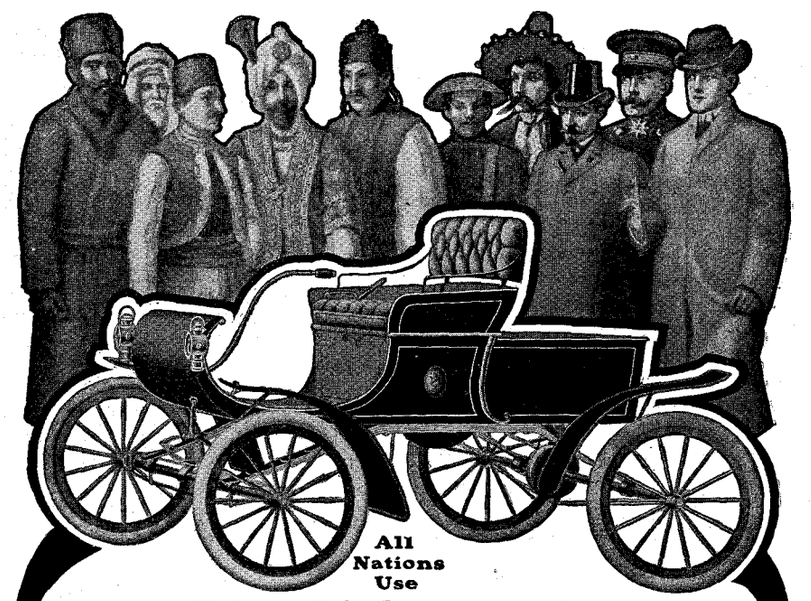

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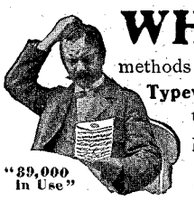

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II.

THE NOCTURNES.

The music wakes, and like a potent rime
Charms me away to a dim land that lies
Beyond the churlish insults of gray Time,
And in my ear slow-rippling melodies
Whisper their legend of that golden clime.

There Love's glad child, Romance, pines not away,
A frail flower withering in the winds of morn,
And many a dream entombed in earth's cold clay
In that enchanted realm awakes reborn,
The hours are kind and Beauty grows not gray.

There the wild demons that in us rave and sigh,
Pride, Love, Grief, Joy, Despair, and Melancholy,
Robed for their parts in life's high tragedy,
Like stately knights and damsels moving slowly
To music, pass in sumptuous pageant by.

Now in the land of lakes or broad lagunes,
By glimmering waters, lovers meet and part
In moonlit groves, or float where sunset swoons
O'er cities like some Venice of the heart,
Where all the air is full of languorous tunes.

And now perchance the dainty theme suggests
An idyll where, with a sad smile, Watteau,
'Mong gallants trim and ladies with white breasts,
Paints Love, in his fantastic Fontainebleau,
Bandying with Pleasure melancholy jests.

Anon, deep luxury of sorrow—chords
Of gloom, grave marches that in dirges die!
To what stern gods, passion's calm overlords,
What magian race chants a sad litany?
What serene ecstasy that plaint rewards?

III.

No more! Cease now, ere the moon sink away
Behind those elms—ere sadness 'gin to creep
About the world's heart as the east grows gray,
Troubling the vast solemnity of sleep,
And we must face the light of common day.

—In March *Fortnightly Review* (London).

A Jig.

By PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.

Oh, Miss Lize, come eat wid me.
Unnerneaf the blue gum-tree;
What you gine to have fu' to eat, my deah?
'Possum meat an' 'simmon beer;
Git you ready.

Oh, Brer Samson, what'll I waih,
Fo' I come to meet you thaih?
Waih de little linsey dress o' yo'n
An' slick yo' haih wid a 'possum bone;
Git you ready.

Now, Miss Lize, I tek yo' han',
Sweetes' chile in all de lan';

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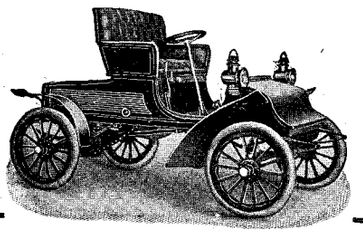

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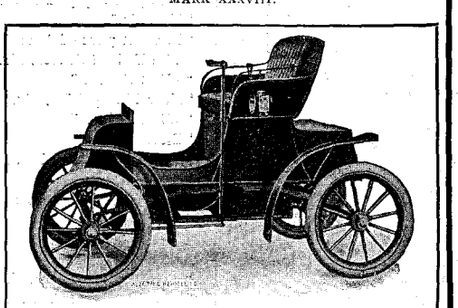

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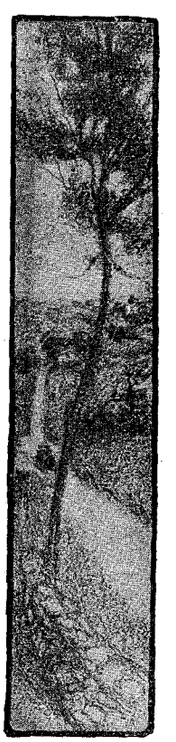

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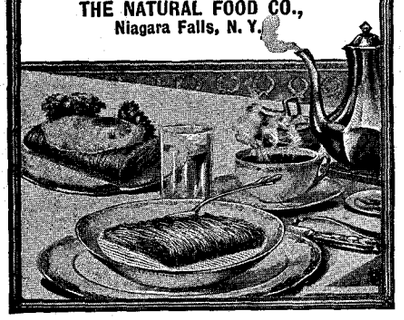

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I's gine weavin' thoo an' thoo;
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Come, my lady, don't you wait,
I's done got yo' cup an' plate;
What you gine to do w'en de feas' is spread?
Den, my da'lin', we will wed!
Git you ready.

—In *Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia).

My Truth.

By EDWIN LATHAM QUARLES.

God's truth is in the mystery of things,
And power is in the frailness He has wrought;
So feeling hearts have songs of noblest thought
When gentlest touches come upon the strings.
The purple hour of vesper-worship brings
Soul-flights less high than flowering meads have brought;
And in the world no surpliced one has taught
What hearts may learn from birds' low carolings.
God lives in all the fairness He has made,
And holy are the frailties of His hand;
And I am wise when I have full obeyed
The promptings I can little understand;
And I am strong when I have wept and prayed
And loved the weakness of a woman's hand.

—In March *Smart Set*.

PERSONALS.

He Knew.—A good story is told of the way in which Nathaniel Hawthorne, when he was consul at Liverpool, tested a Yankee boy. The boy, says *The Youth's Companion*, had gone to the consul's office one day to beg for passage back to his home. He had gone abroad to seek his fortune, and, not finding it, had become almost penniless.

He told a clear story, but the clerk who heard it doubted its truth.

"You're not an American," he said to the boy; but the applicant for a passage to America persisted in waiting at the office until he saw Hawthorne himself.

At last the consul appeared, gave a quick glance at the boy and began to question him.

"You want a passage to America?" he asked.

"Yes, sir!" said the boy, eagerly.

"And you say you're an American?"

"Yes, sir."

"In what part of America were you born?"

"The United States, sir."

"What State?"

"New Hampshire, sir."

"What town?"

"Exeter, sir."

Hawthorne waited a moment, and then bent toward the boy.

"Who sold the best apples in your town?" he asked.

The boy's eyes shone, and the homesick longing in them deepened.

"Skim-milk Folsom, sir!" he cried.

"It's all right," said Hawthorne to his clerk. "Give him his passage." And he shook the boy's hand and bade him Godspeed on his homeward way with much heartiness.

A Contrast Between Roosevelt and McKinley.—President Roosevelt seems, in many respects, the antithesis of President McKinley according to *Leslie's Weekly*:

One was born of aristocratic blood and amid surroundings of wealth and comfort. McKinley was born in poverty and was the son of toil and patient endeavor. Roosevelt was raised in a literary atmosphere; McKinley in the workshop and the law office. The former was the scholar in politics; the latter the practical exponent of the Ohio idea. Roosevelt has served many years in appointive offices; McKinley served in places to which he was called by the suffrages of his fellow citizens. The one is impulsive, eager, quick, and

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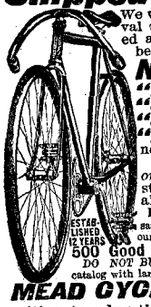

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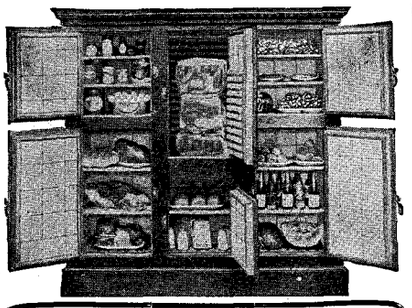

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strenuous; McKinley was slow, cautious, hesitant, always feeling the public pulse. Roosevelt has led public thought; McKinley led by following public opinion. Great as is the dissimilarity, both had rare elements of leadership, and Roosevelt in a day has sprung into the notice of the world and become the topic of discussion and the subject of praise in both hemispheres. It was years before McKinley attained this distinction; in fact, the real estimate of his statesmanlike qualities was only made when death marked him for its own.

Longfellow's Early Romance.—Among the hitherto unpublished letters of Longfellow, which appear in *Harper's Magazine* (April), there are two that throw some light on his youthful romance and on the rather stilted epistolary style of those days. One of the letters was written to Judge Potter by Mr. Longfellow at the time of his engagement:

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, September 26, 1830.

Dear Sir: I regretted that I had not the opportunity of conversing with you before leaving town on Wednesday morning, but the hurry of departure rendered it impossible. I wished to express the grateful acknowledgment I owe you, for the confidence you have reposed in me in placing in my hands the happiness of a daughter, and in part your own. I most ardently hope, my dear sir, that you may never have the slightest occasion to think that your confidence has been misplaced. I certainly believe you never will have: and this belief is founded upon the attachment I feel for Mary, in whom I find the inestimable virtues of a pure heart and guileless disposition—qualities which not only excite an ardent affection, but which tend to make it as durable as it is ardent.

I think I have formed a just estimate of the excellence of Mary's character. I can say to your ear, what I would not often say to hers—that I have never seen a woman in whom every look, and word, and action seemed to proceed from so gentle and innocent a spirit. Indeed, how much she possesses of all we most admire in the female character!

On this account I esteem myself highly privileged beyond the common lot in having engaged her affection and secured your approval. I hope to merit both by attention and tenderness to her, and promise myself a life of happiness in the social intercourse of your fireside and the domestic quiet of my own.

I am, dear sir, most respectfully and affectionately yours, HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Barnum as a Practical Joker.—At a meeting of Universalist clergymen, to which denomination Barnum belonged, he was called upon for a few remarks. He was always ready, says *The Saturday Evening Post*, and at the conclusion he stated that at the United States Mint in Philadelphia brand-new quarters could be bought for a short time at twelve and thirteen cents apiece. At the close of the meeting an old gentleman called him aside and said:

"Mr. Barnum, I am opposed to all forms of spec-

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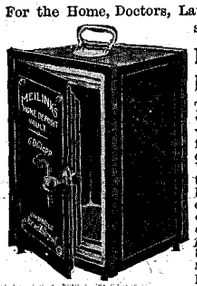

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ulation, and I have been thinking that if I can purchase those quarter-dollars for the price you name I might make an honest penny. Do you see anything wrong in it?"

"Nothing at all; but tell me how you expect to make a profit?"

"If the quarters cost me only twelve and thirteen cents, why, I can readily sell them again at par, can I not?"

"Certainly," replied Barnum without a change of countenance, "but if you pay twelve and thirteen cents—that is twelve plus thirteen, wherein lies the profit?"

On another occasion Barnum notified the dealer from whom he bought a large amount of supplies that half the pepper he sent him was peas. The dealer indignantly denied the charge, and quite a warm correspondence followed, it being finally ended by Barnum, who inquired whether half the letters in the word "pepper" were not p's.

In his fine mansion at Bridgeport was a beautifully furnished apartment which was called the "Carey Room," it being set apart for the sweet poetesses, Alice and Phœbe Carey, whenever they visited Bridgeport. Barnum and his family were very fond of those gifted writers, as were all who knew them.

"Alice was the more thoughtful," said he, "while Phœbe was always bubbling over with good spirits and wit. I never knew a brighter woman. One day I was taking her and some friends through my museum. At the head of the stairs was the cage containing 'the Happy Family,' which included owls, cats, mice, serpents, and other creatures generally mortal enemies, but all living in perfect harmony, mainly because we kept them so stuffed with food that they had no temptation to prey upon one another. The cage stood directly at the head of the stairs, and just as we reached the top a big serpent stretched its head toward Phœbe. Forgetting the glass thickness that separated them, she was so startled that she uttered a scream, and would have fallen backward down the steps had I not caught her. Looking up to me she said: 'Thank you, Mr. Barnum; but remember that I am not the first woman that the serpent has caused to fall.'"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

There Was a Difference.—SOCKSON BUSKIN: "How did you like my Hamlet?"

OLD STAGER: "Oh, it was your Hamlet, was it? Well, I did not recognize it as Shakespeare's."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Permanent Cure.—HODGE: "You mean to say that Christian Science cured you?"

PODGE: "Sure!"

HODGE: "Of appendicitis?"

PODGE: "No. Of Christian Science."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Puck's Philosophy.—Man is the only object in nature that decreases in size on a nearer view.—*Puck.*

Related.—A young man entered with a dog, and attracted a good deal of friendly interest from an Irishman, who inquired what kind of dog it was. The owner looked the questioner insolently up and down, and then, replied with a drawl: "It is a cross between an ape and an

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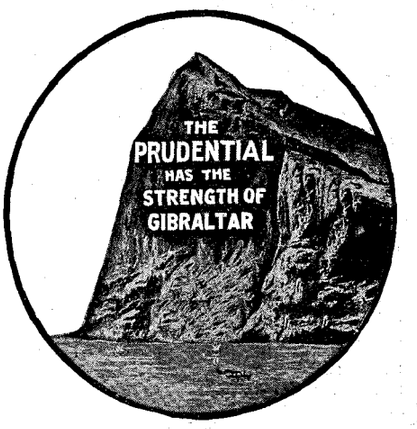

Irishman." "Faith, thin, we're both related to it," was the ready retort.—London *Tit-Bits.*

Theory and Practise.—The pupils were being examined on the subject of personal hygiene. A boy was asked, "What have you to do in order to keep your teeth sound and white?"

"Clean them," was the prompt reply.

"When ought you to clean them?"

"Morning, noon, and night."

"What are they to be cleaned with?"

"With a toothbrush."

"Very good; have you a toothbrush?"

"No, sir."

"Has your father a toothbrush?"

"No, sir."

"Has your mother a toothbrush?"

"No, sir."

"But how do you know about the use of toothbrushes?"

"We sell them, sir."—London *Tit-Bits.*

The Vacation.—HUSBAND: "Where do you want to go on a vacation?"

WIFE: "Oh, anywhere that's expensive and restless.—*Life.*"

Half and Half.—SMART ALECK: "Once upon a time there were three little children. Half of them were boys an'——"

DUMB DELIA: "Why, Aleck! How could there be one and a half girls?"

SMART ALECK: "There weren't. The other half was boys, too."—London *Tit-Bits.*

"Truth."—

The "naked truth" goes forth undressed;
'Tis shockingly bad form.
The "plain truth" is too plain, you see,
The smart set to adorn.

"Unvarnished truth" must polish up,
That through it we may see.
The "gospel truth" is now a myth,
And not a mystery.
The "simple truth" is simple quite,
Has no tone, no society
Is at a loss for brands of truth
It may tell with propriety.

—MOLLIE BOURKE (Godfrey) in *Life.*

New to the Road.—ELDERLY DAME (in Subway): "Is this a Harvard Square car?"

NEW CONDUCTOR: "No, mum; dis is an ee—lectric car."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

His Mighty Yearn.—THE LANDLADY: "Which part of the chicken do you prefer, Mr. Lanks?"

THE BOARDER: "Either half will do, thank you, Mrs. Hungerford."—*Puck.*

Not Reliable.—THE DAUGHTER: "Jack

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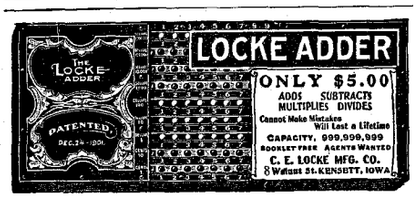

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promised that, if I accepted him, he would mend his ways."

THE MOTHER: "Humph! I haven't much faith in this repairing done while you wait."—*Brooklyn Life.*

"Raven Mad."—MISS DE BUTANTE: "Was Poe really crazy?"

MR. CHARLY HORSE: "Certainly; have you never heard of Poe's raven?"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Plain Talk.—MISERLY TRAVELER: "Be careful with that trunk, you vagabond! I wouldn't have it fall for ten shillings."

PORTER: "I doubt not; but a shilling in time might save nine."—*Puck.*

Following His Advice.—"I want your advice, Mr. Prosie," said the churchwarden to the vicar.

"Yes, dear friend," replied the reverend gentleman; "and on what subject?"

"I've taken to playing golf," explained the other, "and I—er—I find it difficult to restrain—er——"

"Ah, I see what you mean," said the vicar; "bad language."

"Exactly," replied the pillar of the church.

"Well, how would it be to put a stone in your pocket every time you found yourself using a wrong word, just as a reminder, you know?"

"The very thing," exclaimed the churchwarden. "Thank you so much!" And so they parted.

A few days later the worthy cleric was passing along the road which led to the links, when he met an individual whose clothes stuck out all over with great knobby lumps.

"Gracious, me, Mr. Bagshawe," he cried, as the object approached nearer, "is that really you?"

"Yes, it's me," grunted the voice of his warden. "Why, you don't mean—surely all those are not the result of my suggestion?" continued the horrified parson, gazing at the tell-tale bulges.

"These!" snorted the other, contemptuously; "why, these are only the 'dashits.' The others are coming along on a wheelbarrow."—London *Tit-Bits.*

Coming Events.

April 27 to May 2.—International Good Roads Convention, at St. Louis.

April 28 to May 3.—Convention of the National Bureau of Statistics, at Washington.

April 30 to May 1.—Dedication of the World's Fair at St. Louis.

April 30 to May 2.—National Convention of the Sons of the American Revolution, at New Haven, Conn.

April 30 to May 3.—Ieternational Y. M. C. A. Railroad Conference, at Topeka, Kans.

May 6.—Convention of the National Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, at Denver, Colo.

Current Events.

Foreign.

March 30.—Gen. William Booth is welcomed back to London from his visit to America.

King Edward starts for Lisbon to visit King Carlos.

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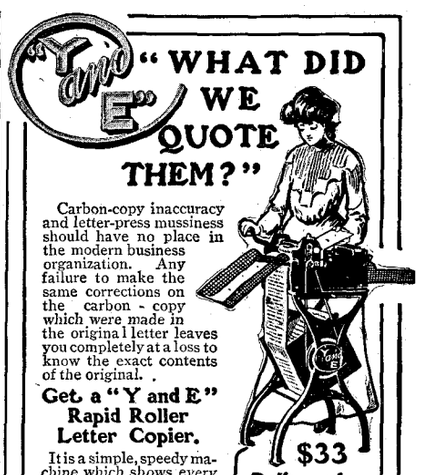

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Measures for relief of the Russian peasants are inaugurated in St. Petersburg.

The Czar receives Thomas W. Cridler, the representative of the St. Louis Fair, in special audience.

General Lugard, with a British force, routs the Sultan of Sokoto and captures the Mohammedan center of northern Nigeria.

March 31.—Albanians are defeated by the Turks at Mitrovitsa.

A new Bulgarian cabinet is formed.

The Czar sends a warning to Bulgaria and gives arms to the Montenegrins.

Chiefs of the Dominican revolution are captured by General Vasquez.

King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway, resumes the reins of government.

The *Shamrock III.* is given a trial spin at Gourock, Scotland, and proves herself a fast boat.

April 1.—A rebellion breaks out in Albania against the attempt of the Porte to carry out the reform scheme.

A committee is appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into municipal trading in Great Britain.

April 2.—The Venezuelan Congress authorizes President Castro to carry out the obligations of the Washington protocols.

American marines are landed at San Domingo to protect the American consulate there; fighting between the government troops and the rebels continues.

A British column routs a force of Somalis, inflicting considerable loss.

The Sultan of Turkey orders a division of troops to Macedonia.

King Edward arrives at Lisbon and Emperor William arrives at Copenhagen as the guest of King Christian.

French orders of nuns solicit refuge in Louisiana, in view of their approaching expulsion from France.

April 3.—Serious fighting is reported in Albania between the Bulgarians and the Turks.

The Sultan of Turkey concedes all points of the American demands made months ago.

The work of disbanding the religious orders of France is begun.

Students of Madrid make a hostile demonstration against Premier Silvela and the Spanish Ministry.

April 4.—Rioting by students and workmen is continued in Madrid.

The Chilean Ministry resign.

The government troops are repulsed in an attack on San Domingo City.

April 5.—Emperor William leaves Copenhagen for Kiel.

A new cabinet is formed in Haiti.

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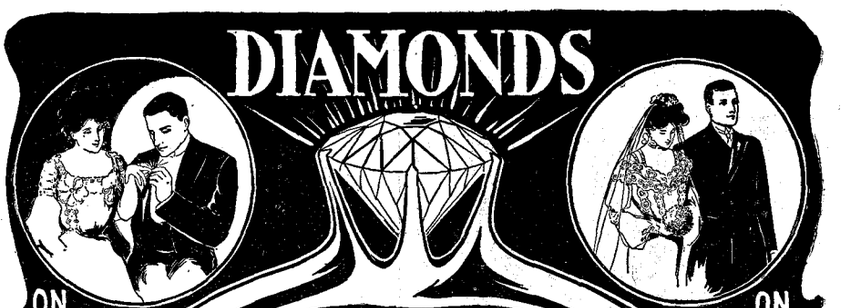

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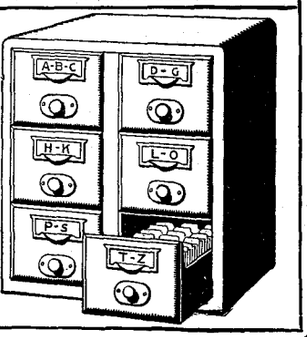

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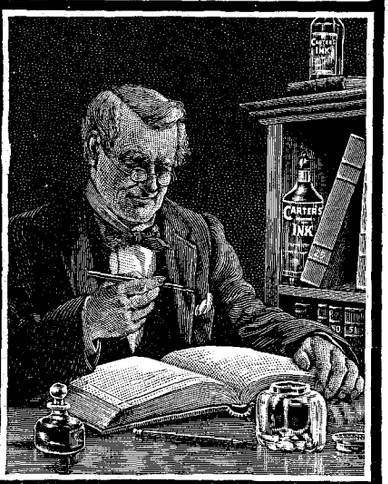

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Chinese rebel leaders agree to suspend hostilities for a money consideration.

Turkish soldiers, besieging two towns near Lake Okhrida, are attacked by a band of Bulgarians.

Domestic.

March 30.—The strike of textile operators at Lowell begins.

John Mitchell asks President Roosevelt to investigate the shooting of West Virginia miners by deputy marshals.

J. Pierpont Morgan predicts that our present prosperity will continue far into the future.

Secretary Shaw signs a Treasury warrant for the $3,000,000 appropriated to relieve distress in the Philippines.

President Roosevelt issues an order shortening the terms of many prisoners serving in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta.

March 31.—Ratifications of the Cuban Reciprocity treaty are exchanged at the State Department.

Judge Murphy gives his verdict on the Burdick murder inquest.

Dr. Crum takes office as collector of the Port of Charleston.

The mayor and chief of police of Seattle are indicted by the grand jury for alleged malfeasance and other charges.

"Young Corbett" knocks out Terry McGovern in the eleventh round of the fight for the featherweight championship of the world.

April 1.—President Roosevelt starts on his long journey to the West.

The award of the coal strike commission is put into effect in the anthracite region.

Many strikes are reported in all parts of the country.

Judge Adams dissolves the injunction restraining the officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen from ordering a strike on the Wabash Railroad.

The differences between the trainmen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford road and the employers are settled.

Arguments in the Keene injunction suit in the Southern Pacific Railway Company is begun in Nashville, Tenn.

April 2.—President Roosevelt speaks in Chicago on the Monroe Doctrine.

Secretary Root speaks on the tariff in Boston.

William E. Bainbridge, of Iowa, is selected as the United States representative in the American-Venezuelan Arbitration Commission.

April 3.—President Roosevelt speaks on the trust question in Milwaukee.

The Venezuelan negotiations are resumed in Washington.

The hearing in the Keene-Harriman Southern Pacific suit ends at Nashville.

April 4.—President Roosevelt speaks in Minneapolis on the tariff question.

April 5.—The President spends the day in Sioux Falls.

Mrs. Roosevelt and family return to Washington.

The Navy Department orders an increase in

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the United States naval representation in the Orient.

Miners, dissatisfied with the hours of work named in the commissions award, summon President Mitchell to Wilkesbarre.

CHESS.

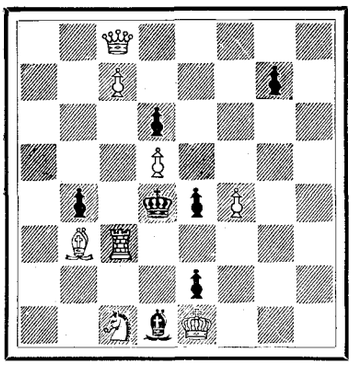
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 825.

By H. VAN BEEK.

From *Tijdschrift van den Nederlandschen Schaakbond.*

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

2 Q 5; 2 P 3 p 1; 3 p 4; 3 P 4; 1 p 1 k p P 2; 1 B R 5; 4 p 3; 2 S b K 3.

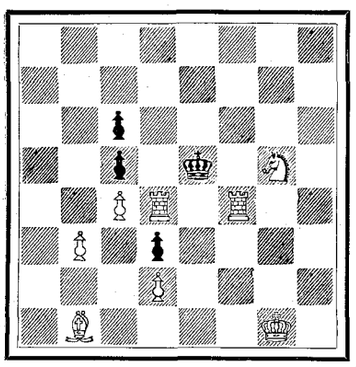
White mates in two moves.

Problem 826.

By DR. TH. SCHAAD.

From *Schweizerische Schachzeitung.*

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

8; 8; 2 p 5; 2 p 1 k 1 S 1; 2 P R 1 R 2; 1 P 1 p 4; 3 P 4; 1 B 4 K 1.

White mates in three moves.

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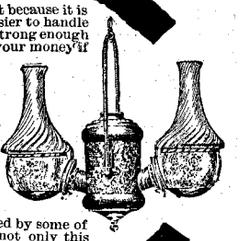

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The eighth annual match between Great Britain and America was played on April 3 and 4, and resulted in a win for the Americans. The final score:

America.		*Great Britain.*
1. Pillsbury..... ½	*vs.*	Lawrence..... ½
2. Barry.....1	"	Mason.....0
3. Hodges..... ½	"	Mills..... ½
5. Marshall.....1	"	Atkins.....0
5. Hymes.....0	"	Bellingham.....1
6. Voigt.....1	"	Trenchard.....0
7. Newman.....0	"	Michell.....1
8. Delmar..... ½	"	Jacobs..... ½
9. Howell.....0	"	Gunston.....1
10. Helms.....1	"	Hooke.....0
Total.....5½		Total.....4½

SCORE OF ALL THE MATCHES.

Year.	America. *Won.*	*Lost.*	Great Britain. *Won.*	*Lost.*
1896	4½	3½	3½	4½
1897	4½	5½	5½	4½
1898	4½	5½	5½	4½
1899	6	4	4	6
1900	6	4	4	6
1901	5	5	5	5
1902	5½	4½	4½	5½
1903	5½	4½	4½	5½
Totals	41½	36½	36½	41½

Solution of Problems.

No. 819. P—B 7.

No. 820.

1. Kt—K B 2 / K x R	2. Q—K 7 ch / K—B 5	3. Kt—Q 3, mate.
1. ..... / K—K 4	2. Kt—Kt 4 ! ch / K—B 5 (must)	3. Kt—K 6, dbl. ch, mate
1. ..... / K—K 6	2. Kt—B 2 ch / K—K 7 or x Kt	3. Q—K sq, mate
1. ..... / B x P	2. Kt—K 6, dbl. ch / K—K 4	3. Kt—Kt 4 ! mate
	2. ..... / K—K 6	3. Q—K sq, mate
1. ..... / Kt—Kt 3	2. R x P ch / K—K 6	3. R x P, mate
1. ..... / P x R	2. Q—K 7 / Any	3. Kt—Q 3, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grossepointe Farms, Mich.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; "Twenty-three" Philadelphia; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.

819: The Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. B. M. Cromwell, Eckhart Mines, Md.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Col.; R. W. Muir, Hunter, North Dakota.

Comments (819): "Good"—M. M; "Hardly up to Mackenzie's high standard"—G. D.; "Very unlike Mackenzie's style"—F. S. F.; "Very ingenious; not only is the key good, but the mates are excellent"—A. C. W.; "The toughest 2-er I've tackled in a long time"—J. G. L.; "Not so pleasing as usually I find his compositions"—W. R. C.; "Fine, but ponderous. A *pas de elephas*"—"Twenty-three"; "A perfect gem"—E. B. K.

820: "The key does not satisfy me. The Kt gets out of 'take' and stops the advance of a P; still the number of beautiful mates that result convinces me that this is the key intended"—M. W. H.; "Kt—K Kt 3 is a splendid 'try.' The dual after 1. ..... / Kt—Kt 7 keeps it out of the first class"—F. S. F.; "Much interesting Kt play"—A. C. W.; "The exceedingly difficult and excellent after-play atones in a measure for the defective key"—J. G. L.; "Better than it at first seems,—in fact, a finished production"—W. R. C.; "A gem; 1 Kt—K

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TARRASCH. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	TARRASCH. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q 4 (a)	28 Kt—Q 3	K R—K sq
2 P x P	Q x P (b)	29 Kt x Kt	R x Kt
3 Q Kt—B 3	Q—Q sq (c)	30 R—Q 7 ch	K R—K 2
4 P—Q 4	K Kt—B 3	31 R x R ch	R x R (k)
5 B—K 3	P—B 3	32 P—Q Kt 4	P—K R 4
6 B—Q 3	B—K Kt 5	33 R—Q B 3	R—Q B 2
7 K Kt—K 2	P—K 3	34 P—R 4	P—K B 4
8 Q—Q 2	B—Q 3	35 P—R 5	P—R 5
9 Kt—Kt 3	Q—B 2	36 R—Q 3	P—B 4 (l)
10 P—K R 3 (d)	B x Kt (e)	37 P x B P	R x P
11 R P x B	Kt x P	38 R—Q 7 ch	K—B 3
12 P x B	Q x Kt P ch	39 P—R 6	R x P
13 B—B 2	Q x P	40 R x R P	P—K Kt 4
14 B—K 4	Q x Q B ch	41 R—Q Kt 7	R—R 7
15 Q x Q	Kt x Q	42 R x P ch	K—K 4
16 K x Kt	P—K Kt 3 (f)	43 R-Kt 5 ch	K—B 5
17 R—R 6	K—B sq	44 R-Kt 4 ch	K—K 4
18 Q R—R sq	K—Kt 2	45 R-Kt 5 ch	K—B 5
19 B—Q 3	Kt—Q 2	46 R-Kt 4 ch	K—K 4
20 Kt—K 4	P—K 4	47 K-Kt sq (m)	P—Kt 5
21 P x P	Kt x P	48 B—Kt 5	R—R 8 ch
22 B—K 2	P—B 3 (g)	49 K—B 2	P—Kt 6 ch
23 Kt—B 5	P—Kt 3	50 K—Kt 2	R—R 7 ch
24 Kt-K 6 ch	K—Kt sq (h)	51 K—Kt sq	R—R 8 ch
25 R—Q sq	R—K sq	52 K—Kt 2	R—R 7 ch
26 Kt—B 4 (i)	K—Kt 2	53 Drawn game.	
27 R—R 3	R—K 2		

Notes by Reichhelm in The North American, Philadelphia.

(a) Occasionally adopted by masters.

(b) K Kt—B 3 would introduce a safe gambit as White cannot afford to hold the Pawn.

(c) Anderssen played Q—Q R 4 against Morphy.

(d) The big doctor keeps on with his correct elephantine analysis.

(e) But Pillsbury has vitality enough for two, and purposes to give up a piece for three Pawns.

(f) Has come down to the interesting proposition of piece *versus* three Pawns.

(g) To hinder Kt—Kt 5.

(h) If K—B 2, Tarrasch plays Kt—B 7.

(i) Couldn't move R—Q 6 on account of Kt—B 2.

(k) With Pillsbury at least sure of a Draw.

(l) Tarrasch's purpose being R—Q 6 and B—B 3, this move is essential.

(m) Had R—Kt 5 checked again, K—B 5 would have secured the draw, this being the third time the position would have occurred.

HOW PILLSBURY BEAT TEICHMANN.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	TEICHMANN. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	TEICHMANN. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	18 Kt—B 3	R—Kt 2
2 K Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	19 Q—K 5	P—B 5
3 P—Q 4	Kt x P	20 R—K 4	B—Kt 5
4 B—Q 3	P—Q 4	21 Kt—K sq	B—Q 2
5 Kt x P	Q Kt—B 3	22 R x P	R—K sq
6 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	23 Q—R 5	R—K 3
7 Q—K 2	B—K 2	24 P—K Kt 3	Q—K 2
8 B x Kt	P x B	25 Kt—Q 3	R—Kt 4
9 Q x P	Castles	26 Q—R 4	Q—Kt 2
10 Castles	R—Kt sq	27 R—K sq	R—R 3
11 R—K sq	B—Q 3	28 R—K 7	Q x R
12 Kt—Q 2	R—Kt 4	29 Q x R at R 3	B—B 4
13 Kt—B 3	R—K R 4	30 Kt—K 5	B—Kt 3
14 B—B 4	P—K B 4	31 Q—R 4	K—Kt 2
15 Q—K 3	P—K Kt 4	32 R—Kt 4	R x Kt
16 B x Kt P	B x P ch	33 P x R	Q x P
17 Kt x B	R x B	34 R—Q 4 wins.	

This is a fine game well conducted by both players; but the American outgeneraled the Englishman on White's 27th move. While Teichmann should have refused to take the R, any other play would have resulted disastrously. There doesn't seem to be anything better than to give up his Q for two pieces.

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	TARRASCH. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*		TARRASCH. *White.*	MARSHALL. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	21	Q—Kt 5	P—B 4
2	K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	22	B—Q sq	Q—B sq
3	Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	23	B x P	Q—Q sq
4	B—Kt 5	Kt—Q 5 (a)	24	Q—K 3	P—B 5
5	B—R 4	B—B 4	25	Q x R P	Q—R 5
6	P—Q 3	Kt x Kt ch	26	B x R	B x R P
7	Q x Kt	P—B 3	27	Q—B 2 (f)	B x P ch
8	Castles	P—Q 3	28	K x B	P—B 6 ch
9	B—K 3	B x B	29	Q x P	R x Q
10	P x B	B—Kt 5	30	K x R	Q—R 6 ch
11	Q—Kt 3	P—K R 4 (b)	31	K—K 2	Q—Kt 5 ch
12	Kt—Q 5(c)	Kt x Kt	32	K—Q 2	Q—Kt 7 ch
13	P x Kt	Q—R 4	33	K—B sq	P—K Kt 4 (g)
14	B—Kt 3	P x P	34	B—Kt 6	P—Kt 4
15	P—K 4	B—K 3	35	B—K 4	Q—Kt 6
16	P x Q P(d)	Q—B 4 ch	36	R—K 2	P—K Kt 5
17	K—R sq	B—Kt 5 (e)	37	Q R-K B 2	Q—K 6 ch
18	P—B 3	Castles K R	38	K—B 2	P—Kt 6
19	Q R-K sq	Q R—K sq	Mate in five (h)		
20	P—K R 3	B—Q 2			

Comments by Reichhelm.

(a) B—B 4 or Kt 5 is oftener played.

(b) Mr. Marshall, as usual, has put all his eggs in one basket, and is now playing with might and main for a King's side attack.

(c) A fine maneuver, which diverts the attack.

(d) Q x Kt P would be only bidding for trouble, as Black would castle Queen's Rook and start up a fierce counter attack on the K Kt file.

(e) If B x P now, White would exchange Bishops and go on with Pawn, gaining effect.

(f) The saving clause, altho White must give up his Queen.

(g) Black has a very difficult game to play; but this move facilitates Tarrasch's win.

(h) Must have been a surprise to Marshall.

FINAL SCORE, MONTE CARLO INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT, 1903.

Players.	Nationality.	Total.	Lost	Won	Lost	Drawn	Won	Moreau	Reggio	Albin	Taubenhaus	Mason	Marshall	Mieses	Wolf	Marco	Teichmann	Schlechter	Pillsbury	Maroczy	Tarrasch
Tarrasch	Germany	6	6	20	6	17	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	½	½	1	½	·
Maroczy	Hungary	7½	7½	19	8	15	15	1	1	1	0	½	0	1	1	1	½	½	½	·	½
Pillsbury	America	9½	9½	18½	10	14	14	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	½	½	½	·	½	½
Schlechter	Austria	9½	9½	17	9	12	12	1	1	1	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	·	½	½	½
Teichmann	England	10½	10½	15½	7	12	12	1	1	1	1	½	½	½	½	½	·	½	½	½	½
Marco	Austria	12	12	14	7	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	½	½	½	·	½	½	½	½	½
Wolf	Austria	13	13	13	6	11	11	1	1	1	1	1	½	½	·	½	½	½	½	½	½
Mieses	Germany	13½	13½	12	4	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	½	·	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Marshall	America	14½	14½	11½	4	10	10	1	1	1	1	½	·	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Mason	England	15½	15½	10½	3	8	8	1	1	1	½	·	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Taubenhaus	Germany	16½	16½	9½	3	6	6	1	1	½	·	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Albin	Italy	17½	17½	8½	2	6	6	1	½	·	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Reggio	Germany	18½	18½	7½	1	4	4	½	·	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½
Moreau	France	26	26	0	0	0	0	·	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½	½

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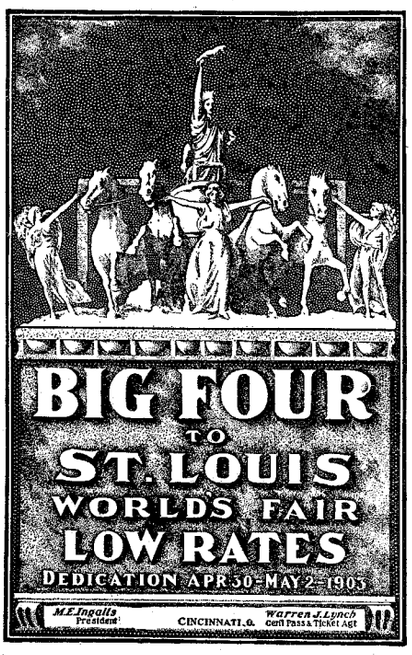

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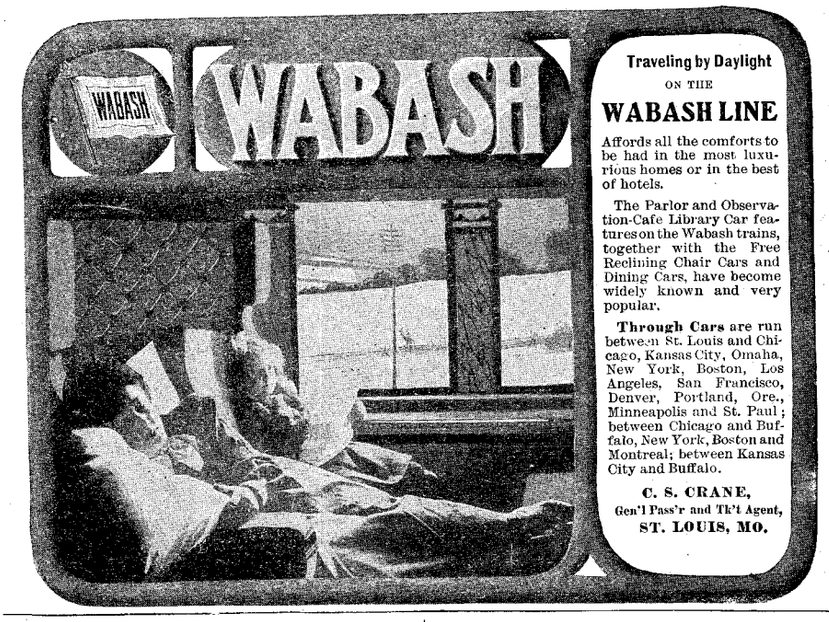

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